PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,702.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Apl.	MOORA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Karachi	...	Apl. 25	May 13	...
A. Trafford Hall	...	May 20	...	May 23
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	...	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 10
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	
B. Merton Hall	...	...	...	Augt. 2
M. C. City of Benares	June 29	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Septr. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 31	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
M. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 7	Nov. 18
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
M. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
B. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

Light, Digestible Loaves

—with crisp crust and sweet white crumb—may be easily and speedily made at home with the aid of 'Paisley Flour.' Bread can be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes. No time wasted waiting for the dough to rise—no baking powder or yeast required. Just one part of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

the SURE Raising Powder to eight of ordinary flour. Recipes with every tin.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	3,171	Mon 26th Apr.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.
KASARA	1,196	Thur 22nd Apr.	9 a.m.	Outch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,695	Fri. 23rd Apr.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Outch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. AFRICA," 2,030 tons, 25th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIR (Weekly)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,196 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Kuweit, Mahomera and Bussrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,300 tons, sailing on or about 1st May,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
21st April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBRA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,838	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Apl. 1909,
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORNER	5,422	A. Forest	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,263	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bodnars	23th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,868	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,045	E. Nitsche	27th April 1909,

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers,	Tons,	Captain,	Date.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	12th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	26th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	30th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1058

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907....£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	136 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Miss L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .....,, 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Aniwa-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Moukden)	Shanghai
Dalny (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS BHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Maknajee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN BINDCOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE :

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point,)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches at the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, *Ag. Manager.*

JEWELLED PENDANTS

SET WITH
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,
OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,
AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,
TURQUOISE, OPAL,
PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. 15

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant ; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other inurital matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired power of Life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or debilitency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, frequently and paroxysms of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, distorted sight, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Worn-out and worried persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of feebleness and incompetency. Price 12s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections ; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 9d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "KOERNER" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

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No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned on 6 months' leave to England, with effect from 24th April, 1909, Major C. E. HOSKYN, R.E., Chief Auditor and Accountant, will act as AGENT, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

A. D. G. SHELLEY, Major, R. E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Bombay, 29th March, 1909.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION AT CHUNAM KILN ROAD WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS THE MUNICIPAL WARD "D."

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 5,907 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On or towards the North by portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7364, 7363 (2) and 7363 (3).

On or towards the East by a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 7363 (1).

On or towards the South by portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7363 (1) and 7357.

On or towards the West by portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7356 and 7355.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein, and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1909.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

CHUNAM KILN ROAD STREET SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of the Section 30 of the said Act, made a STREET SCHEME for a portion of the Khetwadi Section of Municipal Ward D of the City of Bombay for widening Chunam Kiln Road leading from the junction of Girgaum Back Road to the junction of Grant Road.

The limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme are as follows:—

As to Block A—

(a) On the South:—Portion of Girgaum Back Road.

(b) On the West:—(Proceeding from South to North) portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7362, properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7361, 7360 and 7357, respectively; and portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7363 (1), 7363 (2), 7363 (3), 7364 and 7366, respectively.

(c) On the North:—Portion of Grant Road, and

(d) On the East:—Chunam Kiln Road.

As to Block B.—

(a) On the South:—Properties bearing New Survey No. 7386.

(b) On the West:—Portion of Chunam Kiln Road.

(c) On the North:—Properties bearing New Survey No. 7367 (2), and

(d) On the East:—Properties bearing New Survey No. 7368.

As to Block C.—

(a) On the South:—Portion of Girgaum Back Road.

(b) On the West:—Portion of Chunam Kiln Road.

(c) On the North:—Portion of Khetwady Main Road, and

(d) On the East:—Portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7387.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 3, dated 12th February 1909) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1909.

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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/6 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson

So sure you get WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THE ONLY

Gold Medal

GOLD MEDAL (HIGHEST AWARD.)

CONFECTIONERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR CATERERS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION NAGPUR 1908

AWARDED TO PEARSE & Co BOMBAY

FOR EXCELLENCE IN COFFEE.

AWARDED FOR

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees,

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY,

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.,
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumptics.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

BUNGLOW, known as RAMACHANDRA HALL, with Stables, Out-houses, Garden, and 8 CHAWLS near it, near Tardeo Bridge, Arthur Road. Total area 10,478 Sq. Yards. Estimated price Rs. 150,000. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned, in the said Bunglow.

K. M. PHATAK,
Member, Court of Wards, Gwalior Durbar,
In charge of the Estate.
Ramachandra Hall, 18th April, 1909.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—At Varsowa, via Andheri, an UPPER SLOREYED FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with Six large Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, 2 large Halls and one large Dining Room with verandah all round, with Out Houses, Kitchen, Stabling, etc., with large garden and compound open to sea shore. For furthur Particulars apply to

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
17, Bank Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.

LARGER portion of an Excellent FLAT, very centrally situated, within easy reach of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Restaurant and Wodehouse Bridge. Tiled flooring throughout. Fitted with Electric lights and fans and modern sanitary arrangements. Large bright rooms and Servants' quarters. Kitchen fitted with English stove. Rs. 140 per mensem. Apply early to Box No. 1433, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front, Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomie." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. O. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

(*pronounced—eye-silmal*)

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 6

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Chards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorium Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for largth of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 20, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 21, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85		2/16
do. Rentes	97 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	63 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16	1/8	
do. in New York ...	51 1/2	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	Sin	ce 1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 3/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	1 5/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 1-4d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady buyers at the price.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Fair demand and steady.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Firm
Total Sales 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports 3,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·42—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 1-4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·40	5·40	5·43	5·43	5·43
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·40	5·38	5·36	5·36	
+01	+01	+01	+02	

NEW YORK :—
Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 29,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 12,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000 ,,
do. to Continent ... ... 12,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·85 + 20

Futures—Month of May 10·49+21 } Declined early owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later on foreign buying.
Do. do. July 10·49+19 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 5-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May ... 10·47+22
Do. do. July ... 10·64+21
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

LONDON, 20th April 1909.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our circular is rather bearish. Closing supplies are about 3,022,000.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 5/8 June-July —London—Done.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 April-May—Sellers Quiet.
Do. do. 44 3-8—May-June—Sellers—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian—44 1/4 April-May—Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 3-4 April-May.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 46 1-2 April-May—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—43 1-4—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indos 13s 3d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Value.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 4 1-2d. Value.

Metals :—
Copper Braziers £69
Yellow Metal ... ... 5 13-16d.

Arrivals :—
"Monsoori," "Africa."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [21ST APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	652	Alexandria	J H E Obadiah
Gold Coins ...	3,647		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	2,870	Jeddah	David Sassoon & Co
1 Case Rupees ...	6,880	Jeddah	Comr. of Police
3 Bundles Sovs...	4,185		
Gold Coins ...	1,653		
Rupees	6,814	Jeddah	Sundry importers
5 Packages Sovs	7,200		
Gold Coins.....	11,583		
Rupees	6,500		
2 Bundles Rupees	3,200	Mahomerah	H S Shoosstary
2 Bundles Rupees	2,400	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Box Silver Bullions	226	London	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 19th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	30	37,127
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	42	52,267

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	7 per cent.	,, 18th March
Bank of Bombay...	7 per cent.	,, 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	,, 28th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council Bill day the market closed early. The steady feeling in the market continues and most Banks are good sellers at Is. 3 15-16d. telegraphic and Is. 3 31-32d. demand is available in one or two quarters. Credits are now quoted at Is. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight but bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady to firm.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... Is. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... Is. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d
Credits—3 months' sight ...	Is. 4 2-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	Is. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172

Government Paper :—
There has been a little more business passing in this market to-day and the exchange Banks are said to have been buyers for London account. The quotations opened at 94 13-16 for ready and the settlement but at the close there are buyers at 93 7-8 both for ready and the account.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93-14
1st Settlement	,,	93-14

Bullion :—
On Tuesday the price of Bar silver in London improved 1-8 to 23 11-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months; and New York was 3-8 higher at 51 1-2. Locally the market has been steady round about 60 15-16 ex duty and closes unchanged both for ready and forward delivery. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement —	60	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market opened quiet but steady with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than our closing quotations of yesterday. There has been little enquiry and prices close slightly easier as under.

In ready cotton only a very moderate business was done at Colaba, though sellers were inclined to be easier. Sales were about 3,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	262-3	May.
Good M. G. Broach ...	252 1-2	Mar/1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	246	May
Fine M. G. Dananagam-Fulgaon ...	242	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	237	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	237	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	230-1	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	225	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh	230-1	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	233	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	193	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	236	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar, ...	252	,,

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ... 1,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·43	5·42	5·46	5·49
+03	+02	+03	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·46	5·43	5·40	5·39	5·36
+03	+03	+02	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet and prices are easier,

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 12	6 B. T.
April-May	,, 8 4	6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 6 13	6 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gurzrat ...	,, 7 9	6 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	,, 7 10	0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market continues quiet but steady and we quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 45	0 0
Yellow Hingughat	,, 53	8 0
Black Kutni	,, 38	0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 30	8 0
Apl.-May	,, 6	2 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed :—

April-May	Rs. 9	10 0 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 24	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—
The market is easier and prices are giving way.

We quote :—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...	Rs. 6	3 6 R.T.
White Pessi, 85 per cent Apl.-May	6	8 0 ,,
Soft Red Ready ...	—	,, 43 0 per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—					
Bombay					1,465
India					75
Indian Specie Bank					55
Mills :—					
Century					275 C. D.
Crescents					103 3/4
David					438 3/4
Kohinoor					750
Manockji Petit					3,212½
New Great Eastern					203 3/4
Phoenix					98¼
Sassoon S. and W. Coy. Ld, ...					957 1/2 C. D.
Presses :—					
New Mofussil					670
Miscellaneous :—					
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.					
Ordinary					115
,, ,, Preference					150 1/2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...					342 1/2
Central India Mining					290
Colaba Land and Mill					1,085
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...					15
Treacher and Co					635
Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s lots ...					15 dis.
Railways :—					
Ahmedabad-Prantej					595
Tapti-Valley					422 3/4

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,370 bales.
Wheat	28,651 cwts.
Linseed	19,052 ,,
Rapeseed	10,287 ,,
Gingellyseed	350 ,,
Poppyseed...	7,000 ,,
Groundnuts	609 ,,
Castorseed...	5,046 ,,
Rice	39,278 ,,
Myrabollams	3,442 ,,
Cottonseed	13,602 ,,
Mowrassed...	Nil
Gram	897 ,,
Joowar	3,419 ,,
Maize	Nil

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 21.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 21st April :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 11 3	£0 13 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 10 6	£0 12 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 8 0	£0 9 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 2 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 18 3	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 2 6	£21 7 6
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 5 0	£5 10 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
N Anantapur			£0 11 0	£0 13 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 6	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 19 6	£1 1 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 8 0	£1 10 0
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£25 7 6	£25 12 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

The exchange is firm. Bank D. D. is 1s. 3 31/32d. 3¼ per cent. Government paper is at 93-14.

Banks.—Bank of Bengal Shares are at Rs. 1,440.

Coal.—Bengal, 395; Bhuskajori, 15½; Bhulanbararee, 13; Barakoni, 16; East Indian (new issue), 231; Gopalichuck, 13¾; Ghusick and Muslia, 15½; Jumoni, 9 13-16; New Birbhoom, 45¼; Oriental, 2¾; Raneegunge 19¾.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Seindia s—250 bales wool, B Hurbham; 24 bales wool, Hirji Metha and Co; 71 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 34 bales wool, H G J Mahomed; 75 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, T Canjee; 105 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 96 cwts linseed oilcake, A Moritz and Co; 333 bales wool, M Ramjidsas.

FOR LONDON.

Morea s—2 bales woollen, carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 2 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 16 bales skins, E Molabhai; 60 bales cotton, B Hurbham; 1,980 cwts myrabollams, A Kimjee; 5 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Co; 4 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 110 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 12 cwts nutmegs R Moloobhai.

FOR LEITH.

Torrington s—6,696 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, 1,607 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—127 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 12 bales hemp, Bbjee Oomersey; 1,900 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Torrington s—500 bales cotton fly and waste, C Peroj and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, T Canjee; 503 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Netherlee s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton waste, T Kanjee; 4,090 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 204 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—380 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 75 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 1,500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Morea s—4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 3 bundles carpets, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Morea s—2 pots rosa oil, Gutmann and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Morea —1 bale woollen carpets, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 67 bales cotton waste, J Boggiano and Co; 15 bales catton hemp, R Rieve and Co; 196 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 tons old iron, N Futehalli and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 108 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1,125 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 330 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Jafferbhoy; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 250 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—112 cwts olibanum, E Sultanally.

FOR ANCONA

Koerber s—31 bales hemp, M Samji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Socotra s—1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—2,500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 125 bales twist, J Mancherji; 11 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Oceana s—297 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 304 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Socotra s—1,150 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 651 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—99 balcs cotton, R D Master and Co; 398 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Socotra s—650 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 550 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Socotra s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Salazie s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 17th April 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 17th April 1909.	1606·53	999316	16505168	17504484
G. I. P. Ry. Sec I. M. Ry. System	1177·95	183299	3137874	3313173
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	25188	343362	368550
Baran-Kotah Ry	13·58	481	4376	4857
Total...	2923·72	1210284	19980780	21191064
Actuals for corresponding week ending 18th Apl. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	940620	15818124	16758744
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	243314	3891082	4134396
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	29822	455841	485663
Total	2908·08	1213756	20165047	21378803
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+58696	+637644	+745740
I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	—58015	—753·08	—321223
A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	— 4634	—112479	—117113
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 13·58	+ 481	+ 4376	+ 4857

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto Feb. 28.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd April on 136·63 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,600	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 20	Rs. 4,520
Or per mile of Railway.....	19	14	.....	33
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.....	34,687	64,823	285	99,300
Total for 14 weeks	37,287	66,223	305	1,03,820
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,639	3,028	34	5,701
Per mile of Ry..	19	22	.....	41
Total to corresponding date...	29,531	47,932	795	78,258
Decrease for the week.....	Rs.			1,181
Increase to date	Rs.			25,562

PLAGUE ON BOARD SHIP.—The steamship "Africa" arrived in the harbour on Tuesday afternoon from Bushire under quarantine. There were 207 passengers on board the vessel. During the voyage one khalasi died of plague and one, who was found suffering from the same malady, was taken to the Arthur Road Hospital. The passengers were landed at Mallet Bunder and sent to the disinfection shed, Frere Road.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Sassoon J. David, presiding. On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Committee accepted the tender of Bhavoo Kashinath & Co., for the supply of clothing to the employees of the different Departments of the Municipality at a cost of Rs. 13,591. The Committee also accepted the tender of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor for the supply of desinfectants for the current year at a cost of Rs. 16,402.

BASSEIN FORT PILGRIMAGE.—The almost dead silence that reigns throughout the year in the historic Bassein Fort was broken last Sunday by the hum of over six thousand pilgrims and by the song of three choirs who had all assembled within its massive walls in memory, of St. Gonsalo Garcia who was a native of the soil of Bassein and the only Indian canonised Saint. The very Rev. L. C. Pere, the Administrator Apostolic of the Diocese of Damaun, presided on the occasion. The panegyric of the Saint was delivered in English and Marathi by the Chaplain of Parel, Rev. E. P Saldanha. The preacher held him up as a model to his hearers for their imitation and emphasised this duty by the fact that he was of their own flesh and blood. There were low masses every half an hour from 7 o'clock to 12 o'clock when the Solemn High Mass began with the booming of mortars and strains of music, the Celebrant being the Rev. Clement Valladares, Curate of St. Andrew's Bandra, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Gonsalves, Vicar of Bhynder and the Rev. Basil Aguiar, Curate of Nandakal. Two facts rendered this occasion singular from its predecessors, namely, the presentation of a life size statue of the Saint by Mr. Menezes of Utan and the offer of Mr. Francis Gigool, Khari Bandra to defray all the expenses of the feast next year which the members of the Feast Committee present there decided and the preacher announced that the feast will be celebrated in future always on the Sunday within the octave of Christmas.

THE MATHARPARADY CLUB.—The following report of the Matharpaeady Club was presented to the general meeting, held on 18th instant: "Since our last general meeting, which was held on the 5th of July, 1908, the Managing Committee is pleased to have to report that the Club has shown a marked improvement in its general status. The premises themselves have been made neater and more attractive than they were when we occupied them; a new set of chairs and some tables have been added to what we had in July last, and an extra cupboard purchased for the library. From our last general report, we notice that we had 45 members on our rolls in July, but at present we have only 38. This reduction has been due to general causes, such as resignations, change of residences of members, and in some cases the dismissal of members for being in arrears of their subscriptions. The Managing Committee regret to have to report that although the Club has improved in every other way, its financial condition is not at all satisfactory, and the Committee is of opinion that there is very little chance of any improvement in same, so long as we continue under present circumstances. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that if the members wish the Club to continue they should have no objection to coming forward and paying a monthly subscription of Re. 1. The Managing Committee does not wish to say that because other Clubs, many smaller ones than ours, are being supported by monthly subscriptions of Re. 1 per member, that we should follow suit, but rather that seeing our financial condition is, as was said before, anything but satisfactory, and that we have still a heavy debt on our shoulders in connection with the billiard table loan, the members, one and all, should have no objection to paying Re. 1 a month. With 38 members on the rolls we have only Rs. 19 coming in monthly. Out of this sum Rs. 15 go towards the house rent, leaving a balance of Rs. 4. Out of the billiard table earnings, which have averaged since July last Rs. 25 a month, we have got to meet the Marker's salary and commission Rs. 7; gas bill Rs. 6-8-0; daily papers Rs. 5; and sundries say Rs. 5. It will therefore be seen that the Managing Committe have hardly anything left to pay towards the liquidation of the billiard table loan. So far we have fortunately been able to pay Rs. 120 towards liquidating the above loan, but this amount was realised by part proceeds of the concert we had in October last, and the total proceeds of the three cinematograph shows so kindly given in aid of our funds by Messrs. Lewis and Lucas Pereira. Had these entertainments not been got up, we should of course have not been able to pay off anything more than about Rs. 30. The Managing Committee regret to see that the monthly earnings on the billiard table are gradually decreasing. The table now requires thorough doing up, but until funds permit nothing of course can be done. Library.—Since July we have received several books from well wishers of the Club. With the assistance of Messrs. Francis Gonsalves and Jos. Azavedo we have now been able to make a complete list of all the books we have, and to facilitate reference this list has been divided into four headings, viz. Educational, Religious, Fiction, and Miscellaneous. The Managing Committee propose to record a vote of thanks to the above gentlemen for so kindly having volunteered to lend us their services, and we have seen that it has been no easy task for them to go through about 500 books. Outdoor games.—The main attraction of the Club now is Badminton, materials for which were purchased by subscriptions raised among the members. Pingpong also seems much liked, and the Managing Committee trust that these outdoor games will help to establish a permanent cordial feeling amongst the members. On Saturday evenings ladies may be introduced to take part in Badminton and Pingpong, and the Managing Committee trust that the Games Sub-Committee, of whom Mr. Felix Gonsalves is Hony. Secretary, will afford the ladies every facility to enjoy themselves."

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Naseri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day, Thursday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

LANTERN LECTURE.—Captain W. Glen Liston will give a lantern lecture on "The Milk Supply of Bombay," at the Y. M. C. A. this evening at 9-15 p. m. Admission four annas. Open to ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Naseri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day, Thursday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,654, the daily average being 150. The total of new patients was 502.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

REQUIEM MASS.

A Requiem High Mass will be celebrated in the Catholic Cathedral, Wodehouse Road, to-morrow (Friday) at 8 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Anna Colonnello. Friends are kindly asked to attend.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—April 17, at Ipoh, F. M. S., the wife of Arthur Scott, Chartered Bank, of a son.

STEVENAGE—April 18, at "Rosendale," Vepery, Madras, the wife of Mr. H. A. Stevenage, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SANDILANDS—April 13, at Sitapur, Oudh, Herbert H. Sandilands, Special Manager, Court of Wards, Kheri, third son of the late Revd. Percival R. Sandilands, M. A., of Newton Abbott, South Devon.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 0-22m., 1-8a. Low water, 6-22m., 6-58a.

Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

Fancy Dress Ball, G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 9-30 p.m.

Evening party to Sir Jacob and Lady Sassoon, Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, 9-30 p.m.

Lord Reay Lecture, F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, 5 p.m.

Hockey Matches, Gymkhana ground.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

"Milk Supply of Bombay," Lantern Lecture. Y. M. C. A., 9-15 p. m.

Maxim: "Nothing is impossible to industry."—PERIANDER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21-3m. a.m.; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6-2m. p.m.; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4-4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, April 23.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with the English mails of 9th April, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 1-2m., 1-53a. Low water, 7 1m., 7-43a.

Saturday, April 24.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Miss Russell's Lecture on Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Y. M. C. A. 9-15 Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 1-42m., 2-39a. Low water, 7-40m., 8-32a.

Sunday, April 25.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 2 24m., 2-29a. Low water, 8-21m., 9-31a.

Monday, April 26.—Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 3-11m., 4-29a. Low water, 9-6m., 11-1a.

Tuesday, April 27.—Y. M. C. A. Glee Club Concert 9-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 4-6m., 5-46a. Low water, 10-2m.

Wednesday, April 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. The Fazulbhoy Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. The Crescent Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3-10 p.m. Election of a Municipal Councillor by Justices, Municipal Office. Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 5-33m., 7-13a. Low water, 0-41m., 11-31a.

THE ORPHANS FOUND.—The four orphans, reported missing from the All Saints' Orphanage, Mazagon, were found in the Fort.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE COMMONS AND THE COUNCIL BILL.

The "Indu Prakash":—The full account of the debate in the Commons at the second reading of the India Councils Bill shows that the Unionist leaders there played a more prudent but certainly a less dignified part than their mates in the Lords. They were not slow to express their complete hostility to the whole Reform Scheme and predict dire consequences. But they contented themselves with nothing worse than disowning for themselves all responsibility and letting Government take such risks as they chose. We think that if honest they should have exercised their right to oppose and press for a division, if not they should have at least remained silent. But they have unburdened their unprogressive anti-Indian conscience and the result must be that they have forfeited for their party all credit for reforms in India and all claims for future confidence from the Indian popular party. Henceforth progress in India will become a party question and we for one do not regret it. Turning to the speeches we find that the Under-Secretary of State for India made a conciliatory speech in which there were some sterling sentiments and cheeringly candid observations. He said that in India progress was going on rapidly and British statesmen must keep pace with the march of times. He affirmed that the British rule in order to be strong and stable must be progressive "which could only be secured by giving to Indians something to live for and by associating them freely and generously with the Government of the country."

AWAKENING AMONG MILLOWNERS.

The "Gujerati":—The speech delivered by Mr Fazulbhoy Ebrahimjee Chairman at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association is so comprehensive, thoughtful and impartial, and marked by such earnestness of purpose and courage of conviction that it encourages us to hope that in the not distant future Indian traders and merchants will acquire the prestige and influence in the public affairs of the country which their English and Anglo-Indian conferers exercise in England and India respectively. No doubt they are, comparatively speaking, placed at a disadvantage in many matters owing to several causes. But it is satisfactory to note the sense of awakening which millowners and other Indian traders and merchants have begun to exhibit in sympathy with the general awakening amongst the people of India. It was Prof. Lees Smith that drew the attention of the commercial public in India to the dominant influence exercised by the industrial and commercial classes over the course of public affairs in England with a view to impress upon the mind of the former the importance of commercial education, and the lesson that he inculculated has not

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ettrickdale 2,460 tons Captain A Stephen arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels 3,525 tons Captain G Kenneweg sailed on Wednesday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall 2,238 tons Captain D Jenkins will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Troas 2,657 tons Captain H Miles will sail to-day for Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Mazagon 3,279 tons Captain R Lowe sailed on Wednesday for Coast port and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Kaerber 3,157 tons Captain A Forsky arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kazara 504 to ns Captain H Manley will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and Kathiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and 14 cabin and 419 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler 1,864 tons Captain H Methelsen sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J D Inverarity, Mr N H Moos, Mr O Tomkes, 28 natives and 200 deck.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leathams.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stockes .....R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Perseus Comdr...F G Bird.....R Navy
Rio Sado Capt DeSouza highest moored.....Port Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 21.

Africa.....1502 Bishop .....M M & Co
Abenker.....2345 Young .....E Tajbhoy
Cledmoor.....2408 Mathews .....The Captain
Dwarka.....759 Manley .....M M & Co
Hirtrickdale.....2460 Stepten .....
Fife...2494 A Harrison.....The Captain
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134 Wilson .....B A Protectorate
Koerber ... 3157 Forsky .....A L S N Co
Linga.....951 Cutbush.....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Morea.....5966 Brown ...London.....P & O Co
Pianolneptune.....2321 Pilce .....F Muir & Co
Royal Sceptre.....2434 Tayler .....The Bombay Co
Red Goss...1833 Greenburn.....The Captain
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Strathclyde.....2842 Crerer .....W & A Graham & Co
Said.....1445 .....Bo & U S N Co
Strathness.....2515 Lamont.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly ..2783 MacMohan .....W & A Graha & Co
Troas.....2657 Mills .....W & A Graham & Co
Wellington ....3676 Evans .....The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Anatolia	2481	Laidlay	Marmogoa	20-4	K Nixon & Co
B	Delhi...	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	12-5	P & O S N Co
C	& R Clan MacMillan...	2804	Cowie	5-5	N F F	Muir & Co
D	& E F Ferdinand	3843	Nitsche...	Kobe	27-4	A L S N Co
H	Worsley Hall...	2238	Jenkins	...Ant...	21-4	K N & Co
L	Gouverneur	2120	Barnacle	Zanzibar	29-4	A Strandes
M	Rahmani...	1873	Seddie	R S Ports	N F B & P S N Co	
N	Glenlyon ...	2654	Fairley...	Baltimore...	22-4	R A Willis
P	Torrington...	3619	Tharburn ...	Leith & Ant	24-4	W & A G & Co
Q	Castlegarth...	1673	Lord Bancan ..		23-4	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Nawab ...	2041	Paak	Calcutta 24-4 T Morrison & Co
2	Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool ..23-4 W & A G & Co
3	Kt of the Thistle ...	1285	Baker	Genoa 30-4 K N & Co
5	Netherlee.....	2745	Rankine	...Hamburg .....30-4 J Mackintosh & Co
6	Chanda...	3951	Fies	Antwerp...23-4 M M & Co
8	Jerseymoor....	2808	Stonehouse.....	M'chester...24-4 W & A G & Co
9	Linlenfels...	3525	Kenewag ..	K'chi.....21-4 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Soectra	3396	Andrews..	Kobe..30-4 P & O S N Co
14	Kasara ...	504	Elton	Busrah ...22-4 ...M M & Co
15	Majidi...	1857	Primrose	Jeddah 24-4	Bo & P S N Co
16	Naseri ...	912	LeMoire ...	Zanzibar 22-4	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Oceana.....	3597	Hide ...S'ghai...	28-4 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Koerber s.....	Forsky	Karachi Apr 5
	Ettrickd le s	Stephen	Calcutta Apr 8
	Linga s.....	Cutbush	Karachi Apr 19

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Vancouver s	McDougall ...	Calcutta
	Clifton hall s.....	Jones	Colombo
	Macduff s	Burch	Saigon
	Yokoshi Maru s ...	Kon	Kobe &c
	Kanzler s.....	Michelsen ...	Zanziber &c

The following vessels obtained their particlearances yesterday :—

Steamer Worsley Hall, Jinkins, for Antwerp, &c.
" Kasara, Manley, for Persian Gulf
" Trocas, Miles, for Cochin,

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Salamir, for Australian ports.
" Gouverneur, for Zanzibar, &c,
" Africa, for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 20th instant at 8 p. m.

Florio & Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Capri," from Bombay left Colombo on the 21st instant for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	From
2	Belle of France	Calcutta
15	Shah Nawaz	Rangoon
16	Ormidale	Liverpool
16	Cama Faramjee	Coast
16	Sofala	Rangoon
16	Axenfels	Middlesbro
17	Umkomaat	Natal
18	Shirala	Calcutta
19	Palitana	Negapata

A GOOD story is being told of General Sir O'Moore Creagh. He had presented the prizes at the garrison sports, and was rather surprised when one of the prize-winners—a private in an infantry regiment—approached him a few days later and begged to know if he would be allowed to change his prize for something more useful. "What was your prize?" asked the General. In reply the man produced a long case from under his arm and showed a handsome pair of meat carvers. "Very nice, I am sure," said General Creagh. "What do you want to change them for?" "Well, you see, sir," replied the man, "I find them rather difficult to use at meal time, and if it is all the same to the committee, sir, I would rather have a knife and fork of the usual size to eat my meat with."

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1909, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING required for different Municipal Hospitals, for the period ending 31st March 1910.

II. Samples of Clothing can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

III. Forms of Tender and contract can be had on payment of Rs. Two from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

IV. Tenders should be superscribed "Supply of Clothing to the Municipal Hospitals," and enclosed in covers, signed, sealed and delivered in the Chief Accountant's office upto the date above mentioned.

V. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) only should accompany the Tender, (without which no tender will be considered); the amount shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the Contract deposits.

VI. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made immediately on intimation, by the contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

VII. With each tender samples of Clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the Tenderers. It is not necessary that the samples should be of the same colours as those of the office but they should be of the same quality.

VIII. Tenderers have the option of tendering for any one or more of the articles specified in the Schedule or for the whole of the supplies.

IX. The Municipal of Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 21st April, 1909.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT
PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the Sheds, Gates, Band-Stand, etc. of the Fete.

Particulars may be obtained either from the Undersigned or at the Enquiry Office, Oval.

J. B. PETIT,
Honorary Secretary.

RACE VIEW HOTEL.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

THOUGH we only COMMENCED our BOOKING from the 1st instant, in a fortnight almost all accommodation has been taken up.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1909.

BRITISH NAVAL AWAKENING.

THE purchase of Cromond Island by the British Government, for the extension of the Naval base on the Forth, signifies that although His Majesty's Ministers escaped a vote of censure, the week before the mail left, the agitation regarding the state of the Navy has not been without its effect on them. Ships are to be built and facilities for building are to be extended. More may be decided upon in July, by which time doubtless the Government may be in possession of further information as to what Germany contemplates and is really doing. Of course in Parliament and outside it, the Ministry and the Opposition have adopted the usual methods of magnifying the situation as it suited their purposes, the Opposition putting the worst and the Ministry the best possible complexion on it. Lord Brassey, who cannot be classed as one of the Little Navy School, declares the Government to be doing its duty, and to an interviewer the other day, he made a striking comparison between our own Navy and that of Germany. "We are all right," he is reported to have said and to have claimed for the British fleet a larger margin of superiority over the German than that indicated in the estimate presented by the Government. The two "Agamemnons" and the four armoured cruisers of the latest type and four "Dreadnoughts" now to be laid down, give us a total strength in "Dreadnoughts" of nineteen as against eleven for Germany, including in Germany's list two armoured cruisers of the "Invincible" class. If we lay down four additional ships, for which authority has been granted, our strength will then be twenty-three ships as against eleven for Germany, built and building. Lord Brassey accepts the statement of Admiral von Tirpitz, who publicly announced that in 1912 Germany would have thirteen "Dreadnoughts" but, as he pointed out, Mr. McKenna has undertaken that if the Government is empowered to give the necessary authority in the course of the present financial year, we shall have twenty "Dreadnoughts" in the spring of 1912 and to those "Dreadnoughts" proper we are justified in adding the two ships of the "Lord Nelson" class and our four largest armoured cruisers, which give us in 1912 a total of twenty-six "Dreadnoughts."

The Government made a mistake, unquestionably, in abandoning the four "Dreadnoughts" a year plan, for Germany, acting on the belief that the Liberal Government placed economy before any other consideration, put forth efforts to eclipse our output, and succeeded. We may be all right, as Lord Brassey says, but it would be a grievous error to put unlimited faith in the assurances of Admiral von Tirpitz. It is possible, indeed probable, that Germany is building more than we know of, more than the Admiral is at liberty to acknowledge, for it is not the policy of Germany to declare her intentions from the house-tops. We may find in 1911 or 1912 that she has far outstripped us. Germany should never have been permitted to get a start in the race. As Mr. Lee, who introduced the vote of censure observed, in his remarkably able and moderately rendered speech : to have met programme with programme would have warned all the world of British inflexibility. A further grave mistake by the Government was made by justifying their programme of construction by parading the German declaration of intention. Our only safety in Naval supremacy lies in being absolutely independent. If anything could have been done to come to an arrangement with the German Government the Foreign Secretary would have achieved it. The only thing that mattered was not what Germany or any other country was inclined to do, but what it could do if its present intentions or necessities should change. It was futile to attempt to base a programme on a declaration which must necessarily be transient in its validity, and the only way to secure absolute safety was to ensure against all foreseeable circumstances by assuming every naval Power to be a potential enemy and assuming that if a foreign Power had created the means by which they could successfully challenge our supremacy on the seas those means might be utilised to the fullest extent and at the earliest opportunity. The German nation has now the greatest ship-producing plant which the world has ever seen. It is not that our material resources are inferior, but that they are paralysed and crippled by want of a continuous policy. Any less assumption than that a Power possessing such gigantic plant is likely to use it is to take risks which might place in jeopardy the very existence of the British Empire. The Government, as the Opposition urged, under-estimated the extent of the perils which confronted us.

That is the pith of the accusations brought against Government in the motion introduced in the House of Commons. Sir Edward Grey, in his defence of the Government, did not deny that the situation was grave and that a new situation had been created by the German programme. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of his colleagues, declared that in order to meet the German fleet when it is completed we shall have to build a new fleet of our own more powerful than any we have yet had. "The element of doubt, the element of uncertainty, the element of difference of opinion, is as to the time at which we ought to do it." That is where the two parties divide. The Opposition says "now is the time," the Government "not yet." In the opinion of Sir Edward Grey, the first thing we have got to make sure of is our capacity to build. We have got to keep the situation in hand with regard to capacity to build. If the situation is not in hand now we have to get it in hand, and as long as we are attending to that point of capacity to build he maintained there is no loss of time in the action which the Government is taking. He did not know the power there is in the country to construct ships of this type in order that when they do give orders for ships they may be completed in the shortest possible time, not for one ship, but for a batch of ships. It would appear however that the Government has lost no time in setting about the preliminary task and for that we must be thankful. We deprecate the creation of scares, but even those members of the Government who opposed and defeated the motion of censure could but admit the gravity of the situation. And even when that is done, as Mr. Balfour urged, it is not in the power of the Admiralty or of any organisation, however well constituted, to know with certainty and security what is going on in the German yards. We agree that the only deduction from recent revelations of activity is that it is perfect madness from the national point of view to depend for our national safety on small margins and if we have not the means of building the batch of ships admitted to be necessary, those means must be provided.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY. WHEN the new historic, revolution gave the Young Turks, with a pen-stroke, their heart's desire, a Constitution, we warned our readers that a movement, which was fraught with so much possibility and whose aim was so idealistic, could not hope to accomplish its end in bloodless fashion. In fact, we have always looked upon the Firman of the Sultan as the outcome of *res augustæ*. It was the acknowledgment of a check on the chess-board of Ottoman intrigue. It signalled the evacuation of an untenable position. But no one, who knows the Yildiz Kiosk and its cabal, can imagine for a moment that the Pashas, who were suddenly called upon to efface themselves, would remain long in exile or would seek a state of exotic *dolce far niente* as a substitute for that active indigenous intrigue, which is to the Turk as the breath of life. From the news to hand we learn that the Sultan has been fully aware of the pending disturbances and has connived at the opposition to the Young Turks, which he saw suddenly springing up. He is, therefore, once more playing a double game. He is not quite sure of the tide, but he sits by the bank chanting to his "children" a little song of Constitutional liberty, and watching through the tail of his eye the straws upon the river. We think there can be no question about the power or direction of the tide. If Abdul Hamid does not realise it now he will lose his venture and his fortune. He will lose it irrecoverably. For Turkey is no longer living in a fool's paradise. She is no longer willing to submit to a corrupt rule. She has watched the regeneration of Egypt and understood. She has learned that the nursery carpet is not the world and nothing short of an honest Constitutional Government will be of any avail. With imperfect information at our disposal we cannot tell who is directly responsible for this latest development, but we know enough to be able to assert confidently that it means the letting of blood with a vengeance. It means a civil war with no quarter. For the patriotic Turk has learned that in the affairs of his country the age of docile puerility is gone; the chimerical promises of the Porte can no longer deceive; nor can its lies continue to mirage the truth and baffle justice. Modern Turkey has awakened politically as well as economically.

THE SULTAN. It is doubtful whether Abdul Hamid ever before stood in such deadly peril of losing both his throne and his life. The army of the Constitution lies outside his capital, and the fickle population which cried for the blood of the Young Turks Committee is now fraternising with the Young Turks troops and the Sultan is friendless and alone in the greatest crisis of his life. The cowardly garrison, after the butchery of private individuals in the streets of Constantinople, has no yearning for fighting in earnest and solemnly refuses to raise a finger in the Sultan's defence. Out in the harbour lies the royal yacht waiting for a passenger whose going may seal the fate of the monarchy in Turkey. But the Sultan bears himself well in this desperate crisis and courageously pretends to a confidence in the issue which he cannot feel. He declares that he is benevolently awaiting the arrival of the Constitutional army. We can imagine the sardonic smile with which he phrased this resolution. At any rate, though the days of his rule may be numbered, he is determined to meet the worst and face it out. His extraordinary resourcefulness has extricated him from many apparently hopeless situations before now, and he may be counting upon the same weapon to deliver him from the vengeance of the Revolutionary Committee. It appears to be a forlorn hope, but a few hours will tell. Either the Young Turks or the Sultan must rule—both cannot—and it is inconceivable after what has happened that the revolutionaries with the upper hand will commit the unbelievable folly of allowing the Sultan to retain the first place in the State.

TOURNAMENT MANNERS. IT is fortunately rare that complaints are heard of the conduct of a Bombay sporting crowd, though occasionally there are exceptions to the rule of good behaviour. One such exception has come to our notice in the course of the present Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, and we draw attention to it in no unfriendly spirit, but in the hope that a repetition of the offence will not occur again, if we are going to preserve our reputation for courtesy and good manners. What is complained of was the consistent "barracking" by the spectators of one of the players in the match on the Marine Lines enclosure between the Cheshires and the Royal Field Artillery. If the player is not doing himself or his side justice, that is no reason why the spectators should single him out for derisive and distinctly offensive notice. As a matter of fact the continuous jeering of the crowd in the latter half of this game would have deprived any player, however capable, of his self-possession, and it is quite certain that the insulting demeanour of the spectators was largely responsible for the mistakes which were actually committed. Spectators are certainly at liberty to show their approbation or disappointment during a game and to take lively notice of particular incidents, but it is surely boorish and discourteous to mark out a single player and disconcert him with a running fire of taunting comment on the quality of his play. The entries for the Tournament this year are unusually large, and we feel that it would be a thousand pities if in subsequent years visitors were to be deterred from taking part in this excellent competition, because they are unfairly treated by their Bombay hosts. Demonstrations of the kind we have referred to are not sportsman-like and ought to have no place in our Bombay pastimes.

THE "MURIEL" sailed from Gibraltar on Tuesday.

LORD KITCHENER arrives at Simla on Friday week.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Sinha arrives at Simla this afternoon.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF left Simla yesterday, en route Home, on three months' leave.

MR. C. LATIMER, C. S., officiates as Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department of India.

IT is understood that the Bill, amending the Indian Museums' Act, goes Home shortly to the Secretary of State for sanction.

IT is stated that Mr. Flowden, Deputy Inspector-General of Bengal Police, will return to Calcutta from Home before the expiration of his furlough.

MR. J. D. Inverarity, Barrister-at-law, preceded to East Africa yesterday by the German East Africa Line steamer "Kauzler."

A WARM reception was given to Mr. Sinha at Bankipore and Patna yesterday morning on his way to Simla.

MR. AHMED, Commissioner of fisheries, left for Simla on Tuesday last, it is said, on some important business.

DR. GRAHAM, of Kalimpong, it is reported, is down with enteric. Some anxiety is felt on his behalf.

A MONEYLENDER stated at the Southwark County Court that, although he employed a clerk, he had no office, but did all his business in the open air in Throgmorton-street, signing his cheques in a post-office or restaurant.

Now that the views of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have been expressed, regarding the future of the Eastern Bengal Line, the Railway Board will deal at once with the subject. There will be no necessary delay in this particular matter.

Two Bengali students of the Calcutta Medical College, writes a correspondent to the "Empire," were expelled on Tuesday from the Senate House during the examination for using unfair means. When detected one tried to swallow a slip of paper he was writing from and had a sharp struggle with the guard who eventually with the help of another officer, succeeded in getting hold of the paper.

PROFESSOR GREEF, Director of the Berlin University Eye Hospital, claims that he has discovered the germ of trachoma, which, he says, is in form between a bacterium and a protozoon. As a result of the Professor's experiments with anthropoid apes, which he was enabled to carry out by means of a Government grant, he ascertained that trachoma is only contagious in the first stages.

THE Goole schooner "Demaris" has entered Yarmouth harbour steered by the captain's wife who kept the tiller until the vessel was berthed at the Town Hall Quay. The "Demaris" was bound from Plymouth, and her captain John Buskell, who was also her owner, was drowned when the vessel was passing the East Goodwin Sands. In bad weather at night the mainsail flapped and Captain Buskell was jerked over-board.

"AFTER the siege of the Peking Legations a dozen Russian soldiers, out on loot and outrage, raided the house in which one of my band-boys lived with his mother and sister," Sir Robert Hart said, at a dinner at the Authors' Club "The boy snatched his violin and played the Russian National Anthem, and the looters stood to attention. Then they left the house without molesting anyone."

THE great American collectors, who kept their treasures in Europe in consequence of the U. S. 60 per cent. duty on imported works of art, will, it is expected, avail themselves of the new tariff, which places works of art more than twenty years old on the free list. Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who, the "Telegraph" states fought the tariff for a decade, is the largest individual owner. He has declared, "I would sell my works of art or give them to some European museum rather than pay one cent. of the idiotically barbarous duty.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

CONFERENCE AND THE CONTRABAND OF WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, APRIL .

As will be remembered, the second Hague Peace Conference was not successful in regulating, by means of an international agreement, the laws relating to the seizure of vessels carrying contraband of war, which is a matter of such importance for the trade and shipping of neutral powers. Fortunately, however, the English Government has made a fresh attempt to bring about an agreement between the chief maritime countries of Europe, Asia and America. From December 4, 1908 to the 26, February 1909 the plenipotentiaries of ten countries have been sitting in London, viz. those of the United States of America, Japan, Germany, Austro-Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, the Netherlands and Great Britain. The Conference has held 50 sittings and has determined the points on which an agreement has been reached in a declaration concerning the laws of naval war which may be considered as an internationally recognised formulation of the principles of 1856. Of the 11 points submitted to the Conference, 9 have been decided, and two debated without any result being arrived at. A "White Book" laid before the German Reichstag, gives a summary of the amount of legal security to be depended on at sea in the event of war.

First of all the principle has been more clearly defined that the blockade may only be imposed upon the enemy's ports and coasts, or upon the ports and coasts invested by him, and that in order to be effective it must be maintained by a force actually sufficient to prevent access to the enemy's ports. Even under these circumstances, the seizure of a neutral ship on a charge of blockade running is only admissible, when it can be proved that the captain of such neutral ship must have known, or suspected, that a blockade had been declared. The second point on which absolute agreement was reached concerns the definition of the expression contraband of war. The distinction, accepted in the English as well as in the Japanese codification of 1888, as to absolute and relative contraband of war, has been adopted by the International Conference. Absolute contraband of war consists of arms of all kinds; cartridges, gunpowder, gun-carriages, military armaments, military trappings riding and draught animals for use in war, camp equipments, armour-plating, battle-ships, and tools for the manufacture of war materials. Relative contraband of war consists of such articles as one of the belligerent powers has, by declaration, forbidden the ships of neutral countries to carry to the enemy's ports. This list is a pretty extensive one, and comprises food-stuffs, forage, minted gold and silver, ships, railway-materials, air-ships, barbed wire, horse shoes and telescopes. Under no circumstances is it permissible to declare any of the following articles contraband of war: raw cotton, india-rubber, raw skins, ores, paper, agricultural implements, and a number of other articles. All articles destined for the enemy and falling under the category of contraband, are subject to confiscation.

Neutral ships may be confiscated when undertaking a voyage, during which they are captured, in the interests of the enemy; or when having a detachment of the enemy's troops on board. Should they take any part in hostile operations, or should they be chartered by the enemy, they will be treated in precisely the same manner as the enemy's ships.

The passing of one of the enemy's ships to a neutral flag is perfectly legal, provided that such action shall have taken place 60 days before the outbreak of hostilities, and that the necessary documentary proofs are on board. Otherwise it must be decided by a prize court whether a ship once belonging to one of the belligerent parties is to be allowed to evade the liabilities of the declaration of war.

The belligerents have not the right to search neutral ships when steaming under the protection of their war flag, and when the vessel forming the escort supplies the necessary information with regard to the port to which bound, cargo, etc.

Special recognition is given to the fact that neutral ships illegally seized have a legal claim to compensation.

The two points on which the Powers could not come to an agreement were: concerning neutral goods on board merchantmen belonging to the belligerent power, and concerning the transformation of merchantmen into men of war on the high seas. On the first point the difficulty was in deciding whether the nationality of the owner, or his actual place of residence should determine if goods on an enemy's ship are to be regarded as neutral. The importance of the second undecided point will be at once seen, if we recall the affair of the "Smolensk" which during the course of the Russo-Japanese war was converted into an auxiliary cruiser on the high seas.

In any case, it is an important result that a limitation to the right of seizing vessels has been secured by the Conference. The publication of the Government white book also informs us that most of the contracting parties, including Germany, have already officially ratified the agreement.

THE RENEWAL OF THE LOCOMOTIVE EXPORT SYNDICATE.

The contract which expires on the 31st March, and which provided that the different German locomotive works should mutually assist one another, in order that even small foreign orders might be carried out in a satisfactory way, and in such a manner as to keep the expenses within reasonable limits, has worked so effectively that there was never any doubt of its renewal, despite the fact that it was delayed to the last moment. By far the largest orderer of German locomotives is the Preussisch-Hessische Railway Department. For the first six months of the business year 1909 i. e. until September the 30th 661 locomotives to the value of 45 million marks, were ordered by this great enterprise. Added to this came an almost equally large order for 650 locomotives for the second period of the business year extending to March 31st 1910; there will be further additions to this amount when the budget is passed by the Diet. The German locomotive works have also been favoured with very large foreign orders. In the front rank comes France with an order for the gigantic number of 250 very large locomotives, having a value of 25 million marks; a further order from the same source has been received for 22 additional locomotives. Italy has ordered a comparatively large percentage of superheated engines, the speciality of this branch of German industry. From among the other countries, Spain has come to the fore as a purchaser. Then comes Japan, which, owing to the narrow gauge of its railways, has ordered a special type. The German engine works have also been busily engaged of late in the construction of locomotives for Egypt, Servia, Argentine, China, Portugal, Roumania, and Chili; the reports of the Chamber of Commerce show that this branch of industry is in an extremely flourishing condition, and was so even during the period of depression starting with the autumn of 1907.

RUDOLF VON GOTTSCHALL.

In Rudolf von Gottschall, who has just passed away here at the of 86 German literature loses its doyen. Gottschall has left a great number of works behind him, and his services to all branches of literature were of no common nature. In his youth he proved himself a composer of clever, swinging, liberal, political lyrics. Later, in his more serious lyrical works, there was much that was attractive; especially in those poems in which he made the interesting experiment of uniting classical metre with modern rhymes. He wrote a great epic, "The Goddess of Reason", the material for which was taken from the French Revolution, and which made a great stir in its day. Among his novels the most important is the historical romance "Under the Ban of the Black Eagle", dealing with the period of Frederick the Great. Finally, Gottschall became a prolific dramatist, and it was in this branch of literature that he had his greatest success. His "Pitt and Fox", a historical comedy of character, was conspicuous for the skill in which he handled the plot, and for the naturalness of the dialogue. If we seek for the fundamental ideas underlying his whole work, we must turn to that literary political development, known as the "Young German Movement", which had its roots in Heine and Borne and culminated in Gutzkow and Laube. This movement found itself to a certain extent in opposition to the classical literature of Germany, inasmuch as it stood for the right of further development, the right of modern thought, and because it also introduced new elements into literature. Above all, these consisted of political interests which were gaining an increasing hold on all Germans. It was to this circle that Gottschall belonged, in fact he soon became one of its leaders. His "Lieder der Gegenwart" and the "Zeitgeister", which appeared in the early forties, are genuine examples of the political lyrics of the Germany of that day, and soon attracted attention to him. When, as a student in Konigsberg, he took part in a political demonstration against the Rector, he was promptly sent down from the University; in this manner he acquired the stamp of political martyrdom. The Universities of Breslau and Leipzig would have nothing to do with him, and it was only in Berlin that he was allowed to finish his studies. Once again he suffered for his political opinions. When he made the attempt to become a University tutor, the career was closed to him. This refusal, however, proved ultimately to his advantage, as it finally decided him in following the call of literature. He learnt to become a practical playwright at the Konigsburg Theatre; subsequently, he followed the literary career both in Breslau and Leipzig, as author, editor, and influential critic. The highest point in his career was reached when he brought out his "History of German National Literature in the second half of the nineteenth century" which is still regarded as an important work. In this book, too, he stood up for the right of each epoch to create its own literature, the right of perpetual literary development; at the same time he showed no little skill in literary characterisation. He was more or less hostile to the latest German Literature, not because he sought to deny its historical right of existence, but because he considered it to be incomplete in form, and unripe in its ideas. Nevertheless he spoke with respect of the foremost works of the Modern School.

ALFRED MESSEL.

Not only Germany but modern art, in its entirety, has suffered a heavy loss in the death of the architect Alfred Messel, which took place yesterday. It is scarcely too much to say that Messel was the foremost of all architects of the day. His field of labour centred itself principally in Berlin, only Darm-stadt, his native town, owns one of his great creations in the splendid State Museum completed a few years ago. It is largely attributable to Messel that Berlin has become, in the course of the past ten years, a sort of high school for modern architecture, to which constructors from all parts of Europe as well as from remote countries across the seas, flocked. Wherein did Messel's originality lie, which stamped him so decidedly as the architect of his day? That which we call modern architecture had its origin in the struggle to satisfy actual requirements and tendencies as incorporated in the builder's art, in opposition to the conservative ideas of the past. Twenty or 30 years ago the tradition prevailed that churches must be built in the Gothic, Romanesque, or at least in the Renaissance style. Business houses, country-seats, blocks of flats had to be in the Baroque or in the Rocco style. But what reason was there for confining the modern business palace to these bygone styles? Is had its own special and actual requirements: a vast amount of light, much space, capacious show windows, good show rooms in which its numerous customers could circulate freely, a good opportunity for displaying all its goods, so that the customer might be in a position to find what he wanted without difficulty. The necessity for satisfying all these requirements was so great that gradually, a new and modern type of building began to develop itself—at first only by degrees and with some timidity. This was the pure column form of construction. More than 30 years ago Messel erected one of the oldest Berlin business houses, the so-called Werderhaus, "which presents a good object lesson for the study of the then existing development of modern building technique. Here he had already declared himself in principle for the column style of construction, but he had, to a certain extent, deviated from the purity of this style by copious ornamentation of a historical character. At that time, therefore, he was not farther in advance than the other Berlin architects; the novelty of his ideas and executions came only later to the fore. This consisted in the following: Messel alone had the courage to carry out pillar architecture to its extreme limits, and the ability to set all difficulties aside and to invent a new style. This latter development is shown in all its clearness in the construction of Wertheim's splendid store, which he put up in one of the most important thoroughfares in Berlin, where the Leipziger Strasse joins the Leipziger Platz. The first part of this building is column architecture in its most advanced form. The facade consists only of columns; it is a tyranic triumph of the vertical; the horizontal line is almost wanting. The whole building is a triumph of logic, principle, construction, but it is not a work of art. The necessary has been accomplished, but at the expense of freedom and beauty. Messel did not even succeed, in this part of the building, in keeping the roof in harmony with the architectural ideas carried out in the facade; the roof of this building is flat, unimportant, inorganic. Here we have the Messel, who, all daring, has ventured to carry out this type of construction to its uttermost possibilities. The Messel who constructed the new wing of Wertheim's is quite a different being. The basis of construction, the column, remains the same, but the aspiring vertical forces are here oppos

THE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

SULTAN'S YACHT IN READINESS.

Constantinople Nearly Surrounded.

MORE WARSHIPS ORDERED FORWARD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The latest Consular telegrams report that 2,000 persons, including 200 Moslems, have been killed in the town of Adana, and 5,000 in the Vilayet. The attacks on Marash continue.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that anxious and protracted conferences have taken place between the Sultan and the Grand Vizier. The Sultan's yacht, with steam up, is lying alongside a cruiser.

A telegram from Malta reports that H.M.S. "Canopus," "Ocean" and "Minerva" have been ordered to Turkey. Vice-Admiral Curzon-Howe will command on board the "Ocean."

The German cruiser "Hamburg," now at Corfu, has been ordered to Mersina.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that the city is still not preparing for resistance. The population is pouring out to San Stefano and is fraternising with the investing troops. Many spies have been arrested for tempering with the troops.

The Sultan is living in seclusion and sees only Tewfik Pasha, who declares that His Majesty, as guardian of the Constitution, is benevolently awaiting the arrival of the Constitutional Army. Many reactionaries are fleeing to Asia Minor.

The two American Missionaries were shot dead at Adana while fighting a fire.

The American cruisers "North Carolina" and "Montana" have been ordered from the West Indies to Alexandretta.

LATER.

A Proclamation by Husein Husni, Commander of the investing army at Constantinople, demands re-installation of officers recently deposed and requires that all soldiers shall swear on the Koran, in the presence of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, blindly to obey their superiors in future.

Finally the Proclamation intimates a resolve to punish the guilty.

BULGARIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

The Tsar's Congratulations.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Tsar has telegraphed to King Ferdinand, welcoming the settlement of the question of the Bulgarian independence.

ITALIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Italy is issuing £6,000,000 sterling of railway bonds.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Race for the Great Metropolitan Stakes was run at Epsom this afternoon, with the following result :—

Laughing Mirror	1
Impression	2
Wedding Ring	3

Seventeen ran. The race was won by a length and a half, four lengths separating the second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

20 to 1 against Laughing Mirror.
100 to 9 against Impression.
10 to 1 against Wedding Ring.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The following was the betting at the start :—

80 to 1 Laughing Mirror.
11 to 1 Impression.
10 to 1 Wedding Ring.

Also Ran.—Turbine, Father Blind, Heath Lad, Bouncing Bess, Maya, Arcadic Macmurrough's, Flying Ilma, Dorona, Blind Hookey, Idomene, Flagship, Aunt Jane, and Comforter.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The latest betting on the City and Suburban is as follows :—

100 to 15 against Dean Swift.
100 to 11 against Ebor and Lafayette.
10 to 1 against Hayden.
100 to 9 against Lagos.
100 to 8 against Simonson.
100 to 6 against Norman the Third, Borax, White Eagle and Primer.
20 to 1 against Santeve.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The City and Suburban Handicap was run at Epsom to-day with the following result :—

White Eagle	1
Dean Swift	2
Lafayette	3

Eighteen ran. The race was won by a length and a half; four lengths separating second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

10 to 1 against White Eagle.
100 to 15 against Dean Swift.
100 to 8 against Lafayette.

ARMISTICE AT TABRIZ.

A Week Granted for Re-provisioning.

EFFECTIVE ANGLO-RUSSIAN PROTEST.

FURIOUS FIGHTING WITH HEAVY LOSS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Reuter wires from Teheran that, as the result of strong representations by Great Britain and Russia, the Shah has consented to a six days' armistice at Tabriz. This will enable the town to obtain provisions and prevent the starving populace from attacking the Consulates, as they threaten to do, in order to provoke intervention.

A young American Missionary, named Baskerville, who joined the Nationalists, has been killed at Tabriz while heading a foraging sortie.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that with the approval of Great Britain, the Viceroy of the Caucasus has been ordered to send troops to Tabriz to protect foreigners, and ensure them a supply of provisions.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that, in view of the armistice, the Viceroy of Caucasus has been instructed to delay the despatch of the troops to Tabriz, while not suspending the preparations.

LATER.

The Shah has declined to receive the British and Russian Ministers on account of indisposition.

Furious fighting took place at Tabriz yesterday. The Nationalists lost 160 killed and wounded. Reprovisioning of the town, which applies only to non-combatants, will be most difficult owing to lack of supplies and transport.

(A correspondent writing to a Home paper from Resht, on March 18, thus described the situation:—It is probably a fact that the Shah is for the moment interested only in the possibility of the submission of Tabriz. Tabriz may fall, but meanwhile Resht has been allowed to become impregnable. While the Royalist troops are idle ninety miles from Teheran at Kazvin, the country to within thirty miles of that town has been cleared by the Caucasian soldiery of the Provisional Government of Resht. A month ago the latter only held the road as far as Mendjil, which lies some seventy miles north of Kazvin. Even then, however, as I pointed out in a previous letter, it would have taken but a very small band to defend the mountain gorges and passes on this side of the range unless against a consummately led army. Now that scouting parties are to be seen on the further side, on the very edges of the great plateau that stretches to Teheran, one may say that Resht has become agressive. Will there be a collision between the Caucasians and the Shah's troops at Kazvin, which in the event of a victory for the former would leave the road open to Teheran? The men I met on the road were certainly expectant and determined, and here people speak freely of an attack upon the capital. I should estimate that there are in Resht and the mountains 600 men, armed and well equipped, and of these the vast majority are foreigners—Tartar, Armenian, and Georgian for the most part, but Tark, Bulgarian, and even Greek also. This is an element, too, that is growing stronger and stronger each day. I know, for instance, that thirty men landed at Enzeli on Thursday, but every boat from Baku is said to contain its quota of soldiers, who come without any show and with the ordinary passport of travellers. If the Caucasus be allowed to continue furnishing its seemingly inexhaustible supply of revolutionaries, Resht ought soon to be able to dictate its will to the rest of Persia. But here arises the question as to the motives of the Russian authorities in allowing the Caucasians to embark on this business to Persia. Can it be that they hope those turbulent subjects of theirs will create an intolerable state of things where they go and so justify an intervention on the part of the Russian Government? This is a speculation that is freely indulged in, but it should be remembered that Russian power in Baku, the port of departure, is as feeble as it well can be. A large part of the police are hand in glove with the revolutionary societies, and the terrorised remainder may be thankful enough for any attraction that draws the members of such societies elsewhere.

So far the behaviour of the Caucasian element has been admirable. The bands outside Resht in the mountains are alert and active. They stop all carriages to examine luggage. They have mined the road in one part in fifteen places. But they keep it safe for the ordinary traveller, and nothing can exceed their courtesy to him. On the other hand, everything has so far gone very easily with these men. They are dominating an important situation without any risk to themselves. But if conditions become harder, if, for instance, Tabriz falls, and the purses of those who are financing the movement close suddenly, what then? Certainly when money runs short there will be an end to their lording of it so pleasantly in the streets of Resht and in the mountains. Will they take the risk of attacking a strengthened garrison at Teheran? If they refuse that risk, surely it will be contrary to their nature as soldiers of fortune to disperse quietly; in other words, Resht and the province of Ghilan will probably not have been the richer for their presence. But even assuming for them the best of motives, and giving them credit for real sympathy with the cause of Persian freedom, there is another apprehension to which their position must give rise. Their domination of the crisis cannot but have a bad moral effect upon the native population, who are seeing a work that should be theirs done for them by others.)

THE FORTH NAVAL BASE.

More Land Purchased.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20

Lord Rosebery has sold Cramond Island to the Government in connection with the extension of the Naval base on the Forth.

[The construction of a new naval base and dockyard at Rosyth, which was decided upon by the Admiralty as the result of the conclusions of a special committee on the subject which sat in 1902, took practical shape during 1903, by the invitation in October to the leading firms of contractors to tender for the work required to be done. It was announced that the tenders would be required by Dec. 22nd, and that the cost of the work would be £3,000,000 for work, and £350,000 for machinery. In a speech at Dunse, Berwickshire, on Dec. 3rd, 1907, Lord Tweedmouth, the late First Lord of the Admiralty, made the first announcement of the Government's decision to begin the construction of the works. He said the naval base would cover 521 acres, and would have a depth of 36 ft. at all tides. They would have accommodation at the quays for 22 warships, and that number could be doubled by banking them two and two if it became necessary. There would also be a big dock that would take in the largest battleships of modern days. In March 1903 an official chart was issued showing the character of the new works, in which it was announced that the total area of land acquired by the Government was 1184 acres, with 285 acres of foreshore. The principal items in the proposals were: a basin with an area of 52 1/2 acres; entrance lock, available for use as a dock; straight river wharf, 2735 ft. long; emergency exit, 110 ft. wide, from basin; double dry dock, 750 ft. by 100 ft.; boat slip, one half covered with roofing; basin for submarines, 600 ft. by 470 ft.; floating dock and jetties for twelve submarines and six destroyers; and a reserve space provided for two future docks parallel with the one about to be built.]

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Effect of Currency Reform.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Straits Settlements Association gave a dinner in honour of Sir John Anderson last night. Mr. Shelford presided.

Sir John Anderson, in responding to the toast of his health, said that the change in the Currency was one of the causes of the depression at Singapore, but it would prove good in the long run. They must cultivate the existing supply of labour.

The Government, he said, did not intend driving the Straits to extremes on the opium question, and he did not doubt that they would be able to meet the wishes of the Home Government without imperilling the finances of the Straits.

He anticipated that the developments resulting from the Anglo-Siamese Treaty would justify expenditure on the Singapore docks.

Among those present at the dinner were Sir W. Egerton, Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir T. Jackson, Sir W. H. Treacher and Messrs. Gilfillan, Mercer and Antrobus.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

Local Administrations' Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 21.

The "Pioneer" says, that opinions of the local Administrations, regarding the working of Clause 3 of the Indian Councils Bill, are now reaching the Government of India and will be considered forthwith. Their general tenour has presumably been made known to the Secretary of State already.

BARRAH DACOITY CASE.

Accused Identified.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

In the Barrah dacoity case yesterday a Police Officer, Jainuddin Ahmad, in charge of the Thana at Sabhar, identified Kartic Chandra Dutt and Birendra Mullick as two of the dacoits who were in the boats.

The accused Kartic, he said, was apparently the ringleader of Gangi. He was coming out and going into the "chappar" of the boat frequently.

LATER.

Evidence is still being led in the Barrah Decoity Case. To-day Mr. Sen, Barrister, also defending Kartic Chunder Dutt, said that his client who has been convicted in the Bighati Dacoity Case was being brought into the dock daily with his leg-rons on. Counsel asked the leg-irons may be removed.

The Chief Justice directed that Kartik's leg-irons be removed when he was in the dock.

FURTHER HOUSE-SEARCH.

Bomb Formulæ Found.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

A Ghoramara telegram, dated the 20th instant, states that Akhid Chandra Biswas was arrested to-day, in the Rajshahi District, in connection with a search in the house of Ramani Kanta Moitra.

The search was made just after Satyendra was arrested at Goalundo, as some bomb formulæ were found in his luggage. Akhid has been released on bail.

NATORE MAIL ROBBERY.

High Court Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

At the High Court yesterday, before Justices Casperz and Ryves, the case, known as the Natore Mail Robbery case, was taken up.

A reference to the High Court has been made in this matter by the Sessions Judge of Rajshahi, who differed from the verdict of the majority of the Jury acquitting Annoda Charan Thadur and Probap Shah, the accused, of having committed robbery with murder. The accused were charged with having murdered the driver of the mail cart running from Rajshahi to Natore, with the object of extracting a will sent to the High Court by the officers of the Judge's Court and which Annoda, it is said, wished to get hold of.

Mr. Donough, who appeared for the Crown, had not concluded his opening address when the Court rose.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Brigadier-General Phayre, Commanding the Sialkote Brigade, has five months' leave. Colonel Norman, 22nd Cavalry, to act.

Major Bateman Champain, 9th Gurkhas, is appointed Dy. Asst. Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch.

The following Indian Army Officers are permitted to retire:—Colonel W. S. Birdwood, from the 10th ultimo; Colonel A. W. Proudfoot from the 15th ultimo; Major M. L. Hornby from the 29th instant; and Major E. R. Foord from the 11th instant.

The following postings and transfers are sanctioned:—Lieut. D. G. Sandeman to the South Waziristan Militia.

Lieut. Hopwood, Lincolnshire Regiment, to be a Special Service Officer, Somaliland.

Lieut. Hogan from Aden to the 81st Company, R. G. A., Quetta.

RAID IN KARRUM VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

The following Press Communique has been issued :—

An attack was made by raiders on Kharlachi Post, Karrum Valley, on the night of the 19th. The attack was repulsed without loss to the garrison in the Post. The casualties to the raiders are not known, but at least one was severely wounded.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN THE PUNJAB.

Projected Water Schemes.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 21.

In his speech at Rawalpindi yesterday, the Lieutenant-Governor spoke interestingly regarding the use of sub-artesian wells in the Punjab.

Addressing the Municipality, he said:—"You refer to your water works scheme. This you owe to my old master in administration and first Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Paraw Nisbet, whose best memorial is to be found in the excellent water works schemes at Lahore, Simla and Rawalpindi, which were due to his initiative and energy. If all Deputy Commissioners could have left such marks of their energies the Punjab would be much the readier to-day.

"I am specially interested in what you say about the supplementary water works scheme. I understood that you hope to tap the sub-artesian supply in wells and that attempts in this direction in the neighbourghood have been successful. If we can do this generally below the hills, our generation will have played its part well for our Province. I found last October that artesian springs had been tapped at Rupar, and I have taken steps to have the borings put down below Siwalik's in Hoshiarpur, where conditions should be similar. Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram has since tapped a sub-artesian supply at Patiala, and pipes are being put down in the wells in Malerkotla and Ludhiana. It will be clear to you, that if these your attempts are successful, we shall enormously increase the value of the wells and the outturn and security of the crops, as well as render possible cheap, pure water supplies for all large, inhabited areas and thereby largely benefit the health and wealth of the Punjab. I wish you, therefore, all success in your experiment, which I shall watch with the deepest interest.

"You talk of drainage and the new hospital projects, and deplore your want of financial ability to carry out all your projects. You have succeeded in completing the outer drainage scheme, which will, amongst other matters, I trust, render the River Lei more sanitary.

"Gentlemem, in this you have my fullest sympathy. The Punjab Government is in the same fortunate case and we have had to reduce under the direction of the Government of India a Public Works Department Budget, which was already of a deplorably exiguous character. But, gentlemen, you are really better off than the Government as you are at liberty to raise revenues, whereas we are not, though we have some faint hopes of obtaining a freer hand under the proposals of the Royal Commission of Decentralisation, with a stronger popular control of our Budgets under the Reformed Councils Scheme."

HEAVY RAINFALL.

Wheat Crop Damaged.

RIVER GOOMTI IN FLOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LCUKNOW, APRIL 21.

There was another thunderstorm and heavy rain here last night and rain again this morning. The maximum temperature yesterday was 77° and over 5 inches of rain has fallen during the last 24 hours.

Exciting incidents occurred during yesterday's storm. A building, near Hazratganj, was flooded with 10 feet of water, much property being destroyed and the occupants were rescued only just in time. The roads have suffered considerably in all directions and the Goomti overflowing inundated the riverside tracts. The excavations for the new drainage scheme filled with water and many low lying parts of the City are still under water.

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Telegrams from Lahore, Agra and Lucknow complain of damage to the wheat harvest from the heavy rain which has fallen during the past two days throughout the greater part of Upper India.

KARACHI AS EMBARKING PORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 21.

The North-Western Railway Special Boat train, with passengers for the Ellerman liner "City of Karachi" arrived alongside the steamer punctually at 9 this morning. The steamer sailed at 12 for Marseilles, Plymouth, Havre, and Liverpool with passengers all well.

ARBUTHNOT'S INDUSTRIALS LIMITED.

Suit in Madras High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 21.

To-day in the Madras High Court, before the Chief Justice, issues were framed in a suit brought by Hajee Abdool Rahman Hajee Fackr Mahomed Saik, a shareholder of Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited on behalf of himself and all other shareholders of the said Company interested in the subject matter of the suit and in which the Arbuthnot Industrials Limited, now known as the South Indian Industrials Limited, were afterwards made second plaintiffs against Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., Miss A. G. Arbuthnot and the Official Trustee of Madras (in place of Sir George Arbuthnot and Mr. Sutherland Orr, formerly defendants 2 and 3 in the suit.)

Mr. Napier, who appeared for Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., applied for a commission to issue for the examination in England of C. G. Arbuthnot, Hugh Arbuthnot, Herbert Arbuthnot W. R. Arbuthnot and four others and for the appointment of Mr. A. J. Ram, K.C. Recorder of Wolverhampton, Mr. C. A. M. Barlaw, of New Court, Lincolns Inn, Mr. S. H. B. Hennick, of Kings Bench, as commissioners.

His Lordship passed orders as prayed for.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS IN CONCLAVE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT),

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The vigorous campaign carried on by the militant suffragettes and their less vociferous supporters has produced the inevitable result, namely, the formation of a strong party of women of all denominations who are sternly opposed to the female franchise and to the introduction of women into parliamentary and political life. The policy of the former party demands that sex-differences and sex-distinctions, as political and social factors in the evolution of the State, should be ignored and if possible abolished; while the opponents of women's suffrage are equally anxious that they should be preserved, and that women should limit their activities to their own proper and recognised sphere of duty, which certainly does not include the work of politics and legislation. Most people in England are by this time familiar with the demands of the female suffragists and with the arguments upon which they base those demands; but till a recent date their opponents have been somewhat inarticulate and few of those who shun the idea of female suffrage have had the courage or the opportunity to air their views.

Being anxious to hear a full and reasoned statement of the views of the latter, I took the opportunity of attending a monster meeting of the Women Anti-Suffrage League which was held in Queen's Hall towards the end of March. Remembering the disorder that is apt to characterise most meetings in which the suffragette are interested, and having been warned that the most harmless onlookers run the risk of being prodded with steel hat-pins when excitement reaches its highest point, I took the precaution of attending with a redoubtable ally,—namely the Superintendent of the Police division in which the hall is situated, who had himself been responsible for the arrest of the first suffragettes who ever created a disturbance, when the movement was in its infancy. In company with an individual of his calibre I felt I might safely defy the onslaught of the wildest meenads.

Fortunately no serious disturbance took place. The hall, when I entered, was packed; and in various parts of the enormous auditorium the suffragette party had posted heralds and supporters, both male and female, who appeared to be suffering from severe hysterical emotion and endeavoured to the best of their ability to heckle the speakers on the platform. But they were not sufficiently numerous to cause any prolonged interruption, and the few who did make their voices heard had the tables turned upon them by those who voiced the views of the Anti-Suffrage League. This caused no little chagrin to some of the suffragette party, one of whom after repeated calls, in a shrill soprano which bore no fruit, indulged in the truly feminine expedient of getting out of a tight place by fainting. Ready hands bore this silver-tongued virgin to the cooler atmosphere of Regent Street, whence she was whirled homewards inert in a taxi-cab.

The proceedings were opened by Mrs. Humphry Ward, who described in detail the work already performed by the Women's Anti-Suffrage League and declared that the hundreds of women in England, who are stoutly opposed to the demand for the female suffrage, maintain a conception of the mission of their sex not a whit less lofty than that of the most impassioned and dithyrambic speakers in the opposition camp and believe in a proper apportionment of the national tasks between men and women.

Mrs. Ward, who spoke remarkably well, was followed by Lord Cromer who moved the proposition "That this meeting is of opinion that an overwhelming majority of men and women in this country are firmly convinced that it is inadvisable to thrust upon women the same political duties and responsibilities as are borne by men, and that any proposal of this nature should be opposed in the best interests of women and of the State, as being unwarranted by experience and contrary to common sense."

This comprehensive proposition was supported by the Earl in a very fine speech, somewhat marred by a poor delivery, in the course of which he remarked that men and women may be equal, but they are fundamentally different, and that his principal objection to giving women the vote is simply that they are women. Practically the same remark had been made by my friend the Police Superintendent, on the occasion referred to above, when he had five of the earliest "suffragette martyrs" borne firmly but in kindly manner to the police-station.

"Why should we not sit in Parliament and make laws?" asked one of his lady-prisoners. "Because, madam, your sex in itself forbids it," replied the sturdy upholder of the law; and the lady, finding him wholly obdurate in political matters, at once commenced to coax him into arranging for the transport to the police-station of a 'recherche' luncheon, to which he most willingly acceded. The luncheon had the desired effect; the lady was temporarily tamed.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who succeeded Lord Cromer upon the platform, was vigorously baited. "The majority of men do not want this change," he said. (Voices.—"Of course they don't. That is just like them.") "Men and women are essentially different," he cried. (Voices.—"We are learning a lot to-night.") "Women should be relieved from burdens that sometimes break down the strongest men," he added. (Voices.—"A childishly ridiculous assertion.") In spite, however, of the rising temper of the suffragist element in the hall, he sailed unchecked through his speech, ending up with a fine peroration to the effect that the influence of women upon our national life is great, effective and ubiquitous, and is none the less real because it is exercised quietly and in womanly ways and by womanly methods. "Let us protest," said he, "against a movement which would impose a burden unfitted to their sex, unsuited to their nature and incompatible with the fulfilment of the greatest of their duties and the highest of their privileges."

An elderly man at this stage of the proceedings asked to be allowed to move an amendment; but his request was ignored, as also were the cries of a somewhat Bohemian-looking youth, who was sitting near our post of vantage and suddenly relapsed into chilled silence on receiving a warning from my friend to behave himself. The militant male suffragist is allowed less rope than the militant suffragette.

Sir Edward Clarke, who succeeded Mr. Austen Chamberlain, forced into abashed silence one lady who punctuated his earlier remarks with unintelligible cries by pointing his finger at her and declaring in a loud voice that she was incorrigible. And so, after a last effort on the part of the suffragettes to move an amendment, Earl Cromer's proposition was carried with loud cheers and the assembly dispersed. The two main facts which seem to me to stand prominently out of the present struggle to obtain female suffrage are first the extraordinary patience, and I might even say benevolence, with which the London police-constable treats the wildest and most determined of these militant suffragettes, bearing their kicks and scratches with exemplary coolness, and the second is that the campaign and actions of the suffrage-party have scandalised an enormous number of women in England and have unquestionably aroused a feeling of sex-antagonism which, if permitted to expand and flourish, might exercise a very deplorable effect upon the country. One almost wishes that some of these suffragettes might travel for a while in Eastern lands and to some extent recast there bearings in the light of what they might there learn. But perhaps this would not prove of much avail; for the militant suffragette knows no compromise and does not know how to moderate her views by experience,—which is one good reason why her active participation in the politics and government of the Empire would prove wholly disastrous.

TINNEVELLY RIOTERS.

Sentences Enhanced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 21.

Justices Benson and Sankaran Nair enhanced the sentences, passed by the Divisional Magistrate on five Tinnevelly rioters, to-day on a reference made by the Sessions Judge that the sentences passed were absurdly lenient. The sentence on the first accused was enhanced from one month to six months' rigorous and on the remainder from ten days to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A UNIVERSITY IDEAL.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT is interesting herself in the formation of a new University, to be styled the University of India, and has published in her College Magazine the draft of a petition which is to be addressed to H. M. the King. It is provided that religion and morality shall form the integral part of the education given by the University, and every race and sect will receive instruction in its own religion. "It will thus supply a gap in the educational system of India, and will be a nursery of good citizens, instead of a mint for hall-marking a certain standard of knowledge." The ideal of all education should be to produce good citizens who will form the strength and support of the State. Mrs. Besant's project would imply that the State machinery of education, which rigidly excludes religious education from the curriculum, cannot produce good citizens, and she evidently believes that the excesses of a section of educated Indians are chiefly due to this "gap" in the educational system. I am not so sanguine about the virtue of religious teaching. It is not likely to effect the marvellous cure which is expected of it. Among the most violent Extremists are men who have passionately gone back to their old faith. The scepticism which marked an earlier generation of scholars has given way to orthodoxy, and your latter-day radical, with a fine frenzy for Parliamentary institutions and self-government, has returned with a violent reaction to the ancestral creed. So there is little hope of an improvement from this quarter. Another feature of the new University is that it will give the first place to Indian philosophy, history and literature, and to the classical languages of India, as the principal elements of culture. "While Western thought will be amply studied, Eastern will take the lead, and Western knowledge will be used to enrich, but not to destroy." The University, contemplated by the vivid imagination of Mrs. Besant, will be a common centre for all that is best in East and West. The ideal of a spiritual and intellectual union between the two is captivating. But can it be accomplished? And how can it be accomplished? In the absence of a detailed plan one cannot answer this question with much confidence. It is customary with the opponents of Western education for Indian youths to urge that it has produced a grotesque and hybrid type, but it is claimed for Mrs. Besant's system that it will evolve a natural type of cultivated Indian, quite distinct from the hare-brained, frothy, variety. Mrs. Besant is not satisfied with a combination of the best thought and knowledge of two distinct worlds. Her University will also provide for the cultivation of Indian arts and crafts, and the revival of dead or decadant indigenous industries.

WEDDED TO THE WEST.

IN matters of education we are wedded, for good or evil, to the West. English education, Western knowledge, is a necessity of the present. It is demanded alike by the conditions of British rule, and by the dominating influence of the West. The strenuous activities of modern life will be ill-assorted with a scholarship which dwells mainly in the past, and is saturated with the spirit of calm repose, passive contemplation. It was in harmony with the inert existence, the slow movement, and the simple duties of a world which is dead and gone, but it cannot suit the complex civilization and the changed conditions, moral and political, of India. This objection may be answered with the remark that Western learning has a place, though a subordinate one, in the curriculum of the proposed University. If it is to have adequate recognition as a supplement to the course of Oriental studies, then the programme will have to be very ambitious. It will be far beyond the capacity of the average student, though it is the average student whose requirements and capabilities should be considered in framing a curriculum. Again, the diplomas of the new University will have little commercial value, and therefore, it is not likely to be such a centre of attraction as the other Universities. That learning must be sought for its own sake is true enough. But it will also be widely pursued, and very rightly in relation to its earning power, and the two objects are not so inconsistent as might appear at first sight. I do not know if Mrs. Besant has given sufficient thought to the financial part of the scheme which has laid hold of her fervid imagination. She has made the Central Hindu College of Benares a successful institution, and has been able to enlist the generous sympathy of the Chiefs and Nobles of India in its behalf. But excepting the provision for religious instruction, the teaching there is mainly on the lines of that imparted at other institutions, and it prepares, like them, its pupils for the examination of the existing Universities. The support which, in men and money, is given to it, may not be extended in an equal measure to a scheme which is entirely distinct from, and independent of the system of education adopted by the State; and the new University, if it were to be in any sense a success, must be provided with an enormous amount as its endowment fund—ten or twenty lakhs will be but a pittance—which even Mrs. Besant, with her uncommon eloquence and persuasive powers, may not be able to collect.

THE HON. MR. OWEN DUNN.

I DO not think there is any other city in India where the amenities of life, in their relation to Europeans and Indians, are on such a satisfactory footing as in Bombay. The harmony of civic life suffered rather a rude shock two years ago. But the wounds healed rapidly, the differences were soon made up, the better sense of both communities triumphed over what was after all, but a temporary aberration, and the normal condition of things re-established itself. In the public life of Bombay, Europeans and natives have been working together on principles which take no cognizance of sectarian strife or race bitterness, and when a local worthy is to be honoured, there is nowhere a more cordial unanimity among all sections than in this city. The regretful farewell, which the Corporation have taken of the Hon. Mr. Owen Dunn could not have been more warmly sincere. There was an enthusiasm of affection in some of the speeches. Mr. Dunn has endeared himself to all, not by the meretricious arts which earn cheap popularity for the man of low ideals, but by his sterling virtues. As an official he was very capable and conscientious; whatever he did, he did thoroughly and with all his might; and his activities were never less strenuous when the work which confronted him was of an honorary nature. Herein he was an example to the considerable body of men who practise an easy morality with respect to work which is not paid for. The quality which a high administrative officer must possess, as a necessary condition of success, is a knowledge of men, and sympathetic tact and imagination in dealing with them. This quality Mr. Dunn has possessed in large measure, and herein lies his highest claim to honour. I have had occasions to meet him on business, and can say that his gracious manners, and innate courtesy and kindliness go far to smooth difficulties and facilitate the progress of business. Since he became Chairman of the Improvement Trust, the Corporation have come to regard its operations with more benignity and less censoriousness. Englishmen like Mr. Dunn are an important element in the consolidation of the Empire, and the advice, which he has given in the touching speech which he delivered at the dinner given to him by members of the Corporation, is worth laying to heart: "It is essential that Europeans and Indians should work together with a common purpose. Each must cultivate the confidence of the other; there must be no unworthy suspicions; there must be give and take; a generous appreciation of the difficulties on either side, a sweet reasonableness; and I make no doubt that common-sense will prevail and that this great dependency will in the future be more firmly bound than ever to the Empire of which it forms so important a part."

REFORM AMONG THE KAPOLES.

IN all Hindu castes the Shethias will be found to be the most orthodox and conservative class. They stick fast to old customs and usages, because that means a continuance of their power and authority, and therefore they are reluctant to yield without a struggle. But they are beginning to find out that old ideas and prejudices are undergoing a process, however slow and gradual, of dissolution, and in some cases they are wisely acquiescing, with a fairly good grace, in the inevitable. The Kapole Banyas form one of the sects which are most tenacious of the past, and their heads had long been most active in upholding the ancient *regime*. But they, too, are touched by the spirit of progress, and have recently given a hearty send-off to one of their caste, Mr. Jewraj Mehta, a brilliant medical student who has been awarded the Tata Scholarship, for continuing his studies in England. At a meeting of his caste people he was given some valuable presents, and a Shethia who presided on the occasion pronounced his benediction over the young man. Mr. Mehta goes to Europe with the good wishes of his caste; only he will have to placate orthodoxy by performing the rite of Perayaschit on his return. It was not so very long ago Kapoles were wont to be up in arms against any of their number venturing to cross the waters. They pursued him with imprecations and threats of vengeance, while Mr. Mehta now leaves these shores with their consent, approbation and felicitations. The saving clause about the performance of penance still remains as a relic of the past, but that, too, will go in its own good time.

A LOCAL HAMPDEN.

THE gentleman who took a leading part in organizing the movement in honour of Mr. Jewraj, and in whose house the function was held, is a son of the late Cursondas Mulji. I am glad of the occasion it affords me to recall a memorable page in the social history of the Hindus of Bombay. Cursondas was a true reformer, sturdy and robust, fearless in the expression of his convictions, and equally so in acting up to them. Forty years ago, he was one of the small band of earnest and sincere men who had undertaken the task, then of no small danger or difficulty, of promoting social reform among Hindus and Parsis. The "Rast Goftar" was established with the object of forwarding their mission, and Cursondas was one of the shining lights of this glorious little company. He has made himself particularly memorable by his exposure of the immoral practices of some of the Vaishnav Maharajas of those days. He was sued by one of them for libel in the Supreme Court, a Parsi, the late N. R. Raoina, being the co-accused. The case had created a profound sensation. But the result was a signal triumph for the reform party. Cursondas had fought a good fight, and was honourably acquitted. He had twice been to England, in defiance of caste and custom, and valiantly stood out till the end, scorning to propitiate his brethren by any form of penance. He never bowed his knees to Baal. He was of the stuff of which local Hampdens are made. We have a goodly member of reformers in our midst, but very few of this type. Indeed, it is not possible to find many such.

DION.

BROACH COTTON SALE AT DHARWAR.

THE prospects of the above sale appear very promising. To-day (April 20th) is the last day fixed for receiving cotton at the Depot, as the auction is to take place on the 25th instant. The total quantity to be put up for auction will be a little short of 350 nagas, compared with 40 nagas only, last year. The ginning percentage is very good, the highest bale giving 37 per cent. lint, and only a very small number of bales gin below 30 per cent. The figures have been checked by two well-known firms independently and their results tallied generally within ½ per cent. with those got at the Depot. The classification may therefore be confidently relied upon. The number of bales in the different classes is, approximately, as follows:—35 per cent. to 36 per cent. 50 bales; 34 per cent. to 35 per cent. 235 bales; 32 per cent. to 33½ per cent. 600 bales; 31 per cent. to 32 per cent. 150 bales; 30 per cent. to 31 per cent. 60 bales; and below 30 per cent. only 45 bales. The grading of the cottons in this manner will, it is hoped, be a distinct step forward in checking adulteration and will no doubt appeal to the practical cultivator as well as to the buyer.

THERE was only one bid at the sale by auction of The Woodlands, at Batlay, and the property was sold for £5. It was stated that Mr Sheard, the late owner, a well known manufacturer, spent between £10,000 and £15,000 on the erection of a residence on the estate, which was offered without reserve. There is a lease on the property of 999 years dating from 1873, at an annual ground rent of £66. The estate covers an area of four acres, and one of the conditions of sale was that no building should be put on the land of a less value that £800.

THE BOMBAY REPEAL AND AMENDMENT BILL

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments :—

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments was referred, have carefully considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit with this report the Bill as amended by us, and recommend that it may be passed into law.

Preamble.—The transposition of words is consequential upon the removal of the provisions respecting the Panch Mahals Laws Act, 1885, from Part I of the Second Schedule to Part I of the First Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Serial No. 1.—Mention has been made of the sub-registrar, for it appears doubtful whether without such explicit reference the amendment would apply to instruments drawn up by or under the superintendence of the sub-registrar under chapter VIII-A as was intended.

Serial No. 5.—This is a consequential amendment occasioned by the redraft of section 58 of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879, and the omission of original Serial No. 2 of Part I of the Second Schedule referred to below (First Schedule, Part II, Serial Nos. 3 and 6).

PART II.

Serial No. 1.—It appears advisable to fix a limit of 20 times the assessment in respect of the commuted assessment provided for by the amendment, and words have been inserted to effect this restriction.

Serial No. 2.—The expression "the Act" was a clerical error and has been altered to "this Act."

Serial Nos. 3 and 6,—(1) We are of opinion that the order of the amendments proposed in sections 58 and 85 of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879, could with advantage be transposed so that the rules for the granting of receipts may be enacted in their proper place under section 58 and the rules for the recovery of superior holders' dues may be comprised in section 85. We have redrafted the sections with this object and also to make the wording simpler and clearer. As a consequence of the form given to the redrafts the repeal in original Serial No. 1 of Part II of the Second Schedule has been omitted and the repeal in original Serial No. 2 of Part I of the Second Schedule has been replaced by the amendment in Serial No. 5 of Part I of the First Schedule.

(2) In section 58 (3) words have been introduced to show that a receipt operates as a discharge of only the specific sum paid. A provision has also been inserted requiring the village-officers to forward to the superior holder a copy of every receipt given by them, as notice of payments received, in order that the superior holder may be aware of the amounts he is entitled to receive from the village-officers.

(3) In section 85 (2) the contingency of a village-officer proving negligent or refractory in the matter of recovering the superior holder's dues has been provided for in the same manner as under the existing law, namely, by allowing the superior holder with the consent of the Collector to recover his dues direct. This remedy had been unintentionally taken away by the original Bill as referred to us.

(4) In section 85 (3) dues payable to the superior holder by the village-officers have been made recoverable as arrears of land-revenue : this will, by virtue of section 187, clause (3), provide a more speedy and effectual remedy than that given by the Bill as originally drafted.

Serial No. 4.—This amendment has been recast as the proposed wording appeared to us unnecessarily complex and obscure.

Serial No. 5.—This amendment has been inserted instead of original Serial No. 2 of Part II of the Second Schedule (which has been omitted) with a view to making the reference more accurate.

Serial No. 7.—In order to avoid the objection that the addition to the Port Trust Board of another nominated member to represent the Railways would result in a preponderance of railway interests, and to meet a desire expressed for the representation of other trading interests not at present directly represented on the Board, the Committee propose that the total number on the Board should be raised to sixteen and the number of nominated members to ten, of which at least four will be Indian members. The Bill has been amended accordingly.

Original Serial No. 13.—In deference to representations made in Committee Government have decided to abandon this provision, which is accordingly omitted.

Serial No. 18—A slight alteration has been made to provide for renaming the clauses subsequent to the clause omitted by Serial No. 1 of Part II of the Second Schedule.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Original Serial No. 2.—This has been referred to under Serial No. 5 of Part I and Serial Nos. 3 and 6 of Part II of the First Schedule.

PART II.

Original Serial No. 1.—This has been referred to under Serial Nos. 3 and 6 of Part II of the First Schedule.

Original Serial No. 2.—This has been referred to under Serial No. 5 of Part II of the First Schedule.

2. The several items in Part II of the First Schedule of the Bill have been renumbered.

3. The Bill was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" in Marathi on the 4th March 1909, and in Gujarati and Kanarese on the 11th idem. It was also published in Sindhi in the "Sind Official Gazette" of the 4th March 1909. We are of opinion that the Bill as now amended, and this report, should be similarly translated and published.

(Signed.)—J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, J. L. Jenkins B. A. Lamb, W. L. S. E. Cameron, Narayanrao Govind 'alias' Baba Saheb Ghorpade (subject to a minute), Walter C. Hughes (subject to a minute), Ibrahim Rahimtoola (subject to a minute), Daji Abaji Khare (subject to a minute), Hari Sitaram Dikshit (subject to a minute).

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

Minute of dissent by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind 'alias' Babasaheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji.

I only wish to add that the Legislature should remove the disability imposed by section 85 of the Land-Revenue Code upon holders of alienated villages to demand and receive their dues direct from the inferior holders. In consequence of this section the District and Taluka Officers have thrown upon them work which does not form part of their legitimate duties. I mean the work as regards the collection of the revenue of inam villages and disposing of innumerable assistance suits and appeals arrising out of it. The inamdars are also put to great loss and inconvenience by a considerable portion of their revenue being left uncollected.

Whatever necessity there may have been for this section at the time of the passing of the Land-Revenue Code it cannot be said to exist in these days of settled Government and general enlightenment. When every one has the right of demanding and receiving payment of money due to one it is not conceivable why the inamdar alone should be debarred from doing it.

I should have liked to see some other minor amendments made but as they can be brought before the Council at the proper time they need not be discussed here.

NARAYANRAO GOVIND 'alias' BABASAHEB GHORPADE.
Jaghirdar of Ichalakranji.

Minute of dissent by the Honourable Sir Walter C. Hughes.

I dissent as regards the two amendments in the Port Trust Act.

The Board as hitherto constituted (including the Consulting Engineer for Railways) is a well balanced thoroughly representative body and can claim to have been a thoroughly successful and to have secured the entire confidence of the public. I am strongly opposed to its enlargement as proposed. I consider there is no justification for such a step. It will probably involve changing the method of conducting the proceedings, will certainly delay the transaction of business, will increase expenses, will in no way make for efficiency, and will make the settlement of many questions much more difficult.

As regards the amendment to section 14B it is opposed to all principle that the Agent of a Company (especially in the case of a small body like this) should be allowed to vote or to seek to influence his colleagues in questions in which his company is beneficially interested. The Railways are owned by Government and the proper person to represent them is the Government adviser in Railway matters who is an independent and disinterested party. I am of course aware that the Government Inspectors who have recently taken the place of the Consulting Engineer do not hold the position of advisers to Government in matters of Railway policy. But I take it that the representations made by the Chamber of Commerce and more recently in the Supreme Legislative Council will result in Government being given the service of a Railway expert. The Companies to whom the lines are farmed work for profit and their position is that of public carriers. They are independent of any control outside the provisions of the law, except in the matter of Capital Expenditure. The position of the Agents in no way differs from that of the Superintendent or Agent of the P. and O. or other Steam Ship Company, and it is not right that the principle which applies in one case should not apply in the other.

WALTER C. HUGHES.

Minute of dissent by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

With reference to the amendment of the Port Trust Act, Schedule I, Part II, Serial No. 7, I think the minimum number of Indian members should be raised to five and that they should be elected by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The principle of election to the Port Trust by a Municipality has been accepted in the case of Karachi and should now be applied to Bombay.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Minute of dissent by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.

I approve of the Report except in the following respects :—

Part II, Serial No. 7.—I think the minimum number of Indian Members should be five instead of four. So far the number of Indian Trustees has never exceeded the minimum prescribed by law. It is, therefore, necessary that the minimum should be fixed with a due regard to the importance of the Indian Mercantile community.

Part II, Serial Nos. 15, 16, 22, 23, 24 and 26.—I do not approve of these clauses. I think, it should not be open to the Talukdari Settlement Officer or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, to assume superintendence of the estate of an undivided Hindu family unless all the coparceners consent or are under disability. Similarly in the case of an estate held by co-sharers, superintendence should not be assumed unless a substantial majority of the co-sharers desire it.

DAJI ABAJI KHARE.

Minute of dissent by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit.

I approve of the Report except in the following respects :—

Part II, Serial No. 1.—I think the limit of 30 times the assessment is too high even as a maximum. In my opinion it should be 25 times the assessment.

Part II, Serial No. 7.—I think the minimum number of Indian members should be five instead of four. So far the number of Indian Trustees has never exceeded the minimum prescribed by law. It is, therefore, necessary that the minimum should be fixed with a due regard to the importance of the Indian Mercantile community. I also think the time has arrived when the Indian Mercantile community should be given the right of electing a certain number of Trustees.

Part II, Serial Nos. 15, 16, 22, 23, 24 and 26.—I do not approve of these clauses. I think it should not be open to the Talukdari Settlement Officer or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, to assume superintendence of the estate of an undivided Hindu family unless all the coparceners consent or are under disability. Similarly in the case of an estate held by co-sharers, superintendence should not be assumed unless a substantial majority of the co-sharers desire it.

HARI SITARAM DIKSHIT.

THE STREE BODHE JUBILEE.

A meeting of the subscribers of the Stree Bodhe and Social Progress Jubilee Fund was held on Monday at 5-30 p.m. at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall Those present included the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Parekh, Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Shamshul Aulma Ervad Jivanji J. Modi, Mr. Amiroodin Tyabji, Mrs. J. K. Kabraji and the Misses Kabraji. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided. Miss Pheroza Kabraji,one of the treasurers, placed before the meeting the audited accounts of the fund which showed a balance of Rs. 3,207 out of the amount Rs. 5,368-8 altogether collected.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried :—

Proposed by Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, and seconded by Mr. V. P. Vaidya :—"That the amount of Rs 3,207 be handed over to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, with a request that it may be vested by him in Government or other recognised securities and that the interest derivable therefrom be utilised for the award of a scholarship styled the "Stree Bodhe Jubilee scholarship" to a student of a female training college in Bombay or elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency who undertakes to serve as a teacher subject to rules and regulations, for the award of the scholarship and its holding, which may be framed by the Director of Public Instruction and the following ladies and gentlemen:—the Hon'ble Mr.G. K. Parekh, Shamshul Aulma J. J. Mody, Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Miss Shirene K. Kabraji and Miss Pheroza K. Kabraji."

Proposed by Samshul Aulma Mody seconded by Mr. Amiroodin Tyabji : "That the gold medal, presented by Prince Vijayasingji of Palitana to the Stree Bodhe and Social Progress Jubilee Celebration Committee for being given in encouragement of female education, be handed over to the Committee formed in the first resolution for being awarded in such manner as the Committee thinks fit."

The Honble Mr. Parekh thanked Lady Muir Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar for their valuable help and co-operation in making the undertaking of the Committee successful. Mr. Kabiroodin seconded the resolution. Votes of thanks were also passed to the secretaries, treasurers, auditors and the members of the Executive Committee, the trustees of the Anjuman-i-Islam for lending the hall.

The Committee was dissolved and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE FANCY FETE.

The Fancy Fete in aid of the Bomonji Dinshah Petit Parsee General Hospital closed last night. The organisers of the Fete had provided a most entertaining programme for the last night, the principal item being the massed Bands, ten different Military Bands playing together. A very large number of Parsee families and others availed themselves of this rare opportunity, and Mr. Jehangir Petit and Mr. Dady B. Lam deserve special praise for having successfully run the show for three weeks, affording really good entertainment to the public They also deserve thanks of their community for having so zealously worked for the benefit of one of their most important institutions.

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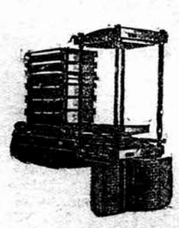
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THE NASIK SEDITION CASE.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, APRIL 20.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate passed orders yesterday in the case in which Ganesh Damoder Savarker stands charge with publishing seditious Marathi poems and with abetting the waging of war against the King. He committed the accused to take his trial at the Sessions Court on both the charges and added a third charge, namely of being concerned in a conspiracy with one Luxmon Vasudev Brahme and others to wage war against the King.

His Honour recorded his reasons for the order as follows :—Ganesh Damoder Savarker, who describes himself as a money-lender at Nasik, is brought before the Court on the complaint of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who produces the sanction of the Government to his prosecution, for offences under Sections 121, 121A and 124A I.P.C. The prosecution is primarily based on a pamphlet, called Laghu Abhinava Bharat Mala, Pushpa 8-9, of which accused purports to be the publisher and which contains poems that are alleged to be seditious ; but evidence has also been given to show that accused had in his possession a handbook for bomb-making a number of military books, and a book of secret societies as well as some seditious leaflets and the manuscripts of an essay on the Bengal anarchists. A letter from one Brahme at Sajangad in Satara is also put in (Ex. N.) to show that accused and he were concerned in an enterprise for which desperate men were required and in which various persons took part. The accused has not cross-examined any of the witnesses and had declined to make any statement in this Court. I have therefore only to deal with the evidence for the prosecution as it stands. The first question to be dealt with is whether the poems in the Abhinava Bharat Mala fall under Section 124A, I. P. C., and whether they were published by accused. Two copies of the book have been put in as Ex. C (a) and C (b), and the translation of the portions referred in the Government sanction has been put in as Ex. D. The translator being also called as a witness.

THE POEMS.

The first poem (No. 5) put in by the prosecution cites a number of cases in which the black god or black king of the blacks destroyed foreign demons or enemies, and promises that the future also all foreign demons shall be driven across the ocean. The stress laid on the blackness of the god or king points clearly to his enemies being white. The fact that the letter are foreign is insisted on throughout, though this is not a feature in the Puranic stories that are quoted and finally they are to be driven across the ocean. The white foreign enemies who are to be driven out of India across the sea, can be no other than to the English. The second poem (No. 7) purports to be an invocation of Ganesh by the Hindus at the time of Shivaji's birth, but is clearly meant to refer equally to the present time. It urges resistance to the "demons of subjection" by the sword, as supplication has failed ; in other words, the active policy of the extremists is to take the place of the "mendicant policy" of the "moderates" ; the "modern weapons" (bombs) and guarilla warfare are to be resorted to and secret societies of patriots are to be formed and on the first success the Native Chiefs will join the cause. The whole policy of armed rebellion is outlined in this verse. The meaning of the third poem is still more unmistakable. Its burden is that Swaraj is not to be attained without war and the examples of the Netherlands, Greece Tyrol, Shiwaji, Italy and America are cited to prove this. That war, and not mere passive resistance, is meant, is clear both from the examples cited and from the language used. The fourth poem (No. 17) is the Mawala's prayer to Shiva ; but hear again the modern application is clear. The leaders consult in secret while the followers exercise themselves in gymnasia belonging to secret societies, and their swords are eager to swim in pools of blood the object being to shake the foreign tyrant's throne. All the poems when read together do clearly amount to an incitement to rise in armed rebellion against the British Government in India. They therefore fall both under Section, 121 I.P.C., as an abetment of waging war against the King and under Section 124A as intended to excite the most extreme kind of disaffection.

No evidence has been given as regards

THE AUTHORSHIP

of these poems, which are published as the work of one Govind. The accused is charged as publisher only. The evidence of publication is as follows: The book itself purports to have been printed at the Shri Dutta Prasad Steam Press, Sholapur, and an edition of 3,000 copies to be published by Ganesh Damoder Savarkar, Nasik. The owner of the Press states that the accused himself brought the manuscript to be printed and that when the work was done the books were sent to the accused at Nasik by railway parcel. The despatch of the parcel from Sholapur station is proved by witness No. 6 and its delivery at Nasik to B. Joshi for Ganesh Damoder by witness No. 7. The subsequent sale of the book in Nasik is proved by witnesses Nos. 7 and 8. It seems that the manuscript of the book was seized by the Police when the press was searched in connection with another case, but that it was afterwards returned and sent back to accused from the press by the hand of one Gorbe and accused acknowledged its receipt by a letter which has been produced. The office copy of the bill sent to accused from the press is also put in. It is clear therefore that a prima facie case has been made out against Savarkar as regards publication of the book, which, I have already said, falls under both Sections 121 and 124 A of the I.P.C.

It now remains to consider the evidence given as regards various articles and papers found in the house of accused. The first group consists of certain books that were found there in June, 1908, and were noted in the panchnama and have been put in, in this Court. They indicate that accused was interested in and possibly made a study of military signalling, engineering, strategy, and sword, rifle and carbine exercises as well as in secret societies. These subjects bear upon the very same steps which are recommended to rebels in the Laghu Abhinava Bharat Mala. They support the inference drawn above as to the meaning of these poems and show that accused had taken steps to obtain the means of practising what he preached.

The second group consists of books and papers that were found in the house of accused by Mr. N. B. Joshi, Magistrate, Second Class in March last. These were recorded in the panchnama and consist of (1) a type-written

TREATISE ON EXPLOSIVES

and bomb-making; (2) Urdu pamphlets purporting to give a translation of a proclamation issued by the Begum of Oudh in 1858; (3) a letter from one Brahme of Sajangad in the Satara district and (4) an essay in pencil in praise of the Bengal anarchists. As regards (1) it seems from the evidence of the Inspector of Explosives that it is a practical handbook and to all intents a copy of the one used by the Maniktollah anarchists in. It shows the political views appealed to the accused was interested in their methods and in communication with them. As regards (2) the leaflet refers to the King, as a tyrant and to the proclamations of 1858 and 1908 as falsehoods, and to the Mutiny as a "glorious revolutionary struggle for the liberty of Hindustan." It shows political views appealed to accused and no doubt was kept by him for distribution as indicated by the number of copies found. Exhibit N. is a letter purporting to be written from Sajangad on 8th December last and signed Brahmachari, with a post-script signed in English L. V. Brahme. This person, who is a Brahmachari living at Sajangad, has been called as a witness and denies having written or signed this letter, though he says this signature is like his. Such a denial in the case of a letter of which no one would be anxious to admit authorship, is not of much weight if other evidence of authorship is forthcoming. The letter Ex. N has been compared with Ex. R and S. which Brahme admits to be in his handwriting, by the handwriting expert who is of opinion that they are all in the same hand. Prima facie than I hold it proved that Ex N was written by Brahme. The letter begins by complaining that the writer is in great need of trustworthy and

DEVOTED ASSISTANTS

and begs that one or two Brahmins and a Maratha may be sent him, whom he will feed and lodge, ; but they must work without looking to their own comfort, or even to their lives, and with all attention fixed on the "future purpose," for "the work that has been taken in hand" is not a matter for one or two persons. The writer then expresses contempt for those at Pimpalgaon for their unreadiness to "come," asks to be informed whether there are any persons in secular life in Satara whose adhesion is desired, inquires after the addressee's younger brother and Anna Saheb, Karve, and requests that all the numbers of Abhinava Bharat Mala up to Pushpa 8-9 may be sent him, for Goudbali (wandering balled singer) is to be trained.

He also asks about postal arrangements and about "language" (apparently the use of a code word, and says that it is proposed to start a monastery for Brahmacharis, and urges the addressee to visit Sajangad. It is clear that the writer and the receiver of this letter were jointly concerned in some enterprise for which devoted and desperate men were needed and in which their secrets has to be protected by special postal arrangements and the use of code words. Consideration of the reference to the Abhinava Bharat Mala makes clear the nature of the "future purpose" and "the work that has been taken in hand." It is clearly in furtherance of that purpose and that work that the Goudbali is to be trained. He is to be taught the poems in the Abhinava Bharat Mala in order that he may publish them broadcast. Now the burden of these poems is the attainment of independence by force of arms. This therefore is the "future purpose" and the 'work that has been taken in hand' by Brahme and the addressee of the letter. That the addressee in the present accused appears (1) from the finding of the letter in his house and (2) from the mention of the poems in the letter as "your" ballads.

The remaining document (Ex. O) in this group is the essay, headed Prophulla, in rather highflown Marathi in praise of Bengal anarchists. The handwriting is identified by the handwriting expert with that of Ex. P and O which are proved by witnesses to have been written by the accused. The essay describes how his despondency at the state of his country was relieved by the appearance of Kuddiram and Prophulla (the two Muzaffarpur murderers) whom the author enthusiastically claims as his own and praises for their self-sacrifice in going forth with a bomb in one hand and the Bhagvad Gita in the other, resolved when the proper time came to show the Firangis the way to Hell. The anarchists are praised as martyrs and delight is expressed at the shedding of blood at Muzaffarpur. even though Mr. Kingsford escaped; and the police officer who tried to arrest Prophulla is called a traitor. The whole essay breathes an almost insane hatred of the English and urges rebellion in the most violent terms. It is relevant chiefly as showing the tone of mind of the accused and his complete sympathy with the Bengal anarchists.

There remains a third group of articles found in the house of the accused when it was searched on the 12th March last. This consists of a shirt of mail and bow. These articles are of no great significance by themselves but may have been intended for symbolical use. The conclusion which I draw from all this evidence is that Savarkar was concerned with Brahme and others in a conspiracy for the purpose of overthrowing the British Government in India by force of arms, and that for this purpose he published seditious poetry and kept seditious leaflets for distribution and had prepared for publication a violent essay in praise of the Bengal anarchists with whom he was in full sympathy and from whom he had obtained a copy of their bomb-making handlock, and that he made a study of various military subjects and of the organisation and methods of secret societies with a view to the success of his aims. For these reasons I add to the other charges one under Section 121A, I.P.C. All the acts to which the different charges refer were done in furtherance of the aims of the conspiracy and therefore form parts of one transaction, and can be tried together under Section 235. I accordingly commit Ganesh Damoder Savarkar to the Sessions Court at Nasik for trial under Sections 121, 121A and 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

PLAY OR WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Trop en tout nuit" is a proverb that is always true. But the modern tendency of encouraging too much of sports at school, at the expense of learning, reminds one that many do not bear this proverb in mind.

As a father who has several children at school, I beg your permission to enter a timid protest against this excessive indulgence of sports. I am, of course, well aware that the object of physical exercises is to develop a 'mens sana in sano corpore', as they say. No one doubts that if it is done reasonably and in proper time physical exercises are conducive to health and strength. But I am afraid that the way our boys indulge in it will only develop their muscles at the expense of their brain. You cannot expect a boy whose mind is engrossed in play to take a serious interest in his studies. In young people the mind generally follows the line of least resistance, consequently they prefer the occupation which is most interesting and attractive. Hence it is that one is not surprised to find the little interest most of our school boys take in their studies, and the great concern they show for their sports.

My boys and a number of their school friends seem to make play their business. It is with difficulty that you can tear them away from it; and when you do, you can see that their mind is very far from their books. I am sure that my experience in this respect, whatever some may say to the contrary, is not an exception. I have heard many parents complain of the same thing.

Another evil in connection with sports is the habit of granting a holiday or half a day every now and then. Half a day holiday is to-day given to allow the boys to witness a match between two hockey teams, to-morrow to see a cricket match, next week because their team won this or that match, and so forth.

It is regrettable that such a waste of time takes place owing to exaggerated ideas people entertain of sports at school.—Yours, &c,

Byculla. PATER-FAMILIAS.

BLOOMFIELD, THE TRAIN THIEF.

Taken to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

Bloomfield, the Russian train thief, who had escaped from police custody, has been rearrested and brought to Calcutta under escort.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

osed New Cab Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 21.

At last night's meeting of the Madras Corporation it was decided to lease the Corporation sewage farms to Major General Penton and to ask permission of the Government to make the lease for five years instead of three.

An application was received from Baron Marcel Baeyens to establish a service of taxi-cabs in Madras ; a monopoly for the service and a maximum rate of fares were also requested. The Corporation, while in favour of granting the latter request, refused to ask Government that the service should be a monopoly.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A MARWARI MONEY-LENDER IN TROUBLE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS TRILOKCHAND ABIRCHAND.

For the Appellant.—Mr. Inverarity with Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar.

For the Crown.—Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of the accused, a Marwari moneylender, who had been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 500 or in default of payment to a further term of similar imprisonment for six months, on conviction of a charge of using as genuine, three 'khata' or ledger receipts, which he knew to be false.

The three receipts, respectively, were for Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 400, bearing the respective dates 18th December, 1904, 26th March, 1905, and 2nd April, 1906. They purported to bear the signature of Satwa Hariba Burud, a trader, who had instituted proceedings in the Subordinate Judge's Court against the accused. Satwa stated that he owned property worth Rs. 30,000. It was true he was formerly in the habit of borrowing money from the accused, of which he kept an accurate account. The whole debt was paid off by him five and a half years ago. Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who tried the charge assisted by Assessors was of opinion that the ledger-receipts were not passed by Satwa, but they were fabricated. They were also not shown to Satwa during certain Civil Court proceeding. Differing from the opinion of the Assessors, he convicted the accused of using as genuine, forged documents, and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in confirming the conviction and dismissing the appeal, said that the principal points urged by counsel on behalf of the accused were that there was no direct evidence of forgery; the case against the appellant practically rested on the evidence of Satwa; while Satwa's evidence was contradicted by the testimony of Mr. Chube, Pleader, and by that of the Sheristadar of the Subordinate Judge's Court. The Sheristadar's evidence, remarked the learned Judge, did not assist the case for the defence materially. That man professed ignorance of important points, and threw the responsibility of marking of the documents as exhibits on the appellant. The evidence of Pleader Chube was no doubt positive; but it did not satisfactorily rebut the presumptions arising from the circumstances disclosed in the evidence. The evidence for the prosecution was practically undisputed. The resemblance of the contested signatures to the "khatas," with Satwa's acknowledged signatures, appeared on a careful examination to be more apparent than real. In fact the "khata" signatures were a clever imitation. The evidence satisfactorily established the guilt of the accused, who was rightly convicted. The Subordinate Judge, who heard the miscellaneous proceedings which led to this prosecution, showed great carelessness in omitting to have the "khatas," shown to Satwa during his examination, marked for identification immediately after they had been shown. The result was the perpetration of a great fraud and forgery.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a vacation sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE YARU ALIMAT.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition; and his Lordship granted the application.

RE CHOHARI MUSSA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE VAJISHANKAR KALIDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship granted an interim order, except as to the creditor represented by Mr. Manker.

RE CHAMPSEY POONJA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted the usual interim order.

RE HARIRAM SHRIRAM.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, his Lordship granted insolvent two months' extension of his interim order.

RE BADRIPRUSAD TIKARAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted the usual interim order.

RE JAMNADAS SURJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE SHAIK ABDUL RAHIMAN MASUM.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: —Dewji Laxmen Sha; Damoder Shankar; Dada Sharif Halai Memon; Lilladhar Jivraj Thakar; Fakir Ahmed Mahomed and others; Gangaram Dhondu Gurao, Piraji Hariba and another; Rajaram Isu Bhandaree; Miran Suban Dakin; Mugan Ramji Parekh; Hajarimal Murlidhar Mesari; and Dewji Mulji Thakar and another.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Before Mr. K. M. Javeri, Fifth Judge,

LALDAS NARANDAS VS. R. D. SETHNA

For the Plaintiff,—Mr. R. K. Dadachanji,

For the Defendant,—Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna,

In this suit the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant as Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of certain insolvents, Rs. 600. The plaintiff's case was that he had entrusted two Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 600 to one of the said insolvents by name Maganlal Chunilal for the purpose of being sold and had asked him to hold the sale proceds for safe custody. The insolvent Maganlal sold the notes, but handed the sale proceeds to the cashier of his firm to be kept for safe custody. The moneys were credited to the plaintiff in the firm's books in the suspense account. Before the plaintiff could take back the moneys, the firm became insolvent. After their insolvency the plaintiff claimed the moneys from the Official Assignee, who refused to hand them over to him and offered to treat him as a creditor of the firm of the insolvent. The plaintiff refused this offer contending that he had no dealing with the firm in connection with the notes in question, and that the firm held the sale proceeds in trust for him.

His Honour the 5th Judge Mr. K M Javeri in delivering the decision of the Court said, that he found the plaintiff's case proved and held that the sale proceeds of his notes in the insolvent's hanns were impressed with a trust in his favour. His honour also found it clearly proved by the insolvents' books produced by the defendant that the plaintiff's moneys were kept and intended to be kept separate from the insolvents' own moneys and were therefore sufficiently ear-marked. And upon the authorities his Honour held that the moneys could be followed by the plaintiff in the defendant's hands. His Honour accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs and certified Rs. 51, as his professional costs

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Sub-Inspector Smith charged Hira Jivan, a Hindu, with the theft of silk and cotton wearing apparel and Rs. 34 in cash, the property of one Padamchand Mathuradas, a resident of Bhuleshwar. The charge against the accused was that he was arrested on Wednesday morning by a Policeman on suspicion, while he was walking along Bhuleshwar Road, with the property on his person. The accused pleaded guilty and said that he committed the theft as he was starving. The case was remanded.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy (Chairman), and F. D. Panday.

Their Worships disposed of 23 cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. Shantaram Vithal (Chairman), Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas and Dr. M. R. Sethna.

Their Worships disposed of 34 cases, including one in which one Malaprasad was charged with travelling in a down local train without a ticket, and thus defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 or to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment. He was also ordered to pay the Railway fare due.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. H. R. Greaves (Chairman), and J. F. Rodrigues.

Eight cases were disposed of, mostly against bullock-cart drivers, for ill-treating animals.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Caledonia," April 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Aldons, Mr W T	Laird, Miss Francis
Boaden, Mr F	Maidment, Mrs H S
Cox, Mr H S	Sutcliffe, Mr H P
Fraser, Miss	Towlson, Mr Victor E
Hague, Mrs L N, child and infant.	Webb, Mr and Mrs G R
Kasamah-Pirbhai, Mr	Webb, Mrs
Kasamah-Pirbhai, Mrs and infant	Wright, Mrs and child
	Wetherill Mr A
	Young, Mr A S

FROM MARSEILLES.

Annesley, Mrs H	Mac Taggart, Col and Mrs C
Anderson, Mr J S	Money, Lt H J
Boyle, Mr J D	McWatt, Lt-Col and Mrs R O
Badhwar, Master R	Moyer, Mr and Mrs W S
Badhwar, Master H	Monteath, Mr and Mrs R G
Baxter, Mr A H	Orr, Mr J P
Davis, Mr T W G	Peeby, Miss A P
Digby, Miss L	Pratt Col J J
Dhar, Mrs Deva	Roe, Mr S N
Dhar, Mrs Devi	Seeley, Mr C G
Digby, Mr C	Thomas, Mr W P
Graham, Mr G E S	Ward, Capt E R
Harvey, Revd G F	
Harvey, Mrs,	

FOR KARACHI.

Bremner, Mrs E	Muller, Mr K
Bennett, Lt W P	Roe, Major B O
Grayford, Lt-Col B B	

FOR RANGOON.

Hardy, Mr R H	Morris, Mr K

FOR HONGKONG.

Sakurai, Mr J

Per s.s. "Koerber," April 21.

Passengers arrived by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports on April 21:—

Close Mr and Mrs	Racek, Mr and Mrs
Patell, Mr B P	Ranzinger, Mr and child
Padumjee, Mr	Spang, Mr
Rombarto, Revd W	Schmuck, Mr

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Gadis Tenerife Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21th April 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	21	12	55 p. m.	1	19
Suez	21	1	50 p. m.	1	10

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can be accepted at Sender's risk. (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora. (20-4-09).

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

PIONEERS "A" VS. HINDU

INDIA'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

Welcome at the Calcutta High Court.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the new Chief Justice of Bengal, unexpectedly arrived in Calcutta by the mail special at about midnight on Saturday night.

There is important work awaiting him—not the last important of which is the appointment of the Special Tribunal to hear the Barrah Dacoity Case, which is fixed for to-morrow—and probably it was this fact which caused him to change his plans and travel by the Mail Special.

In consequence of this unexpected change, none of the High Court Judges were at Howrah to meet their Chief. Mr. T. Waite, private secretary to the Chief Justice, had been apprised by wire that his lordship was coming by the mail, and he, Mr. J. C. Apear and Mr. N. Chatterjee, both old friends, were the only gentlemen present to meet him.

Sir Lawrence who was looking remarkably well after his long journey, shook hands and exchanged greetings with Mr. Apear, Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Waite and then quickly drove off his arrival having been unnoticed by the rest of the people on the platform.

SPEECHES OF WELCOME.

On Monday morning there was a crowded attendance of counsel, vakils, and other members of the legal profession, in the Calcutta High Court on the occasion of the assumption of the office of Chief Justice of Bengal by Sir Lawrence Jenkins who was for some years a member of the Calcutta Bench.

The ceremony took place in the old Sessions Court, where Sir Lawrence Jenkins sat during the day with Mr. Justice Mukherji and Mr. Justice Carnduff as the Special Tribunal in the Barrah Dacoity Case. In the absence of an Advocate-General, Mr. Hill, the senior member of the Bar, welcomed his lordship, while Babu Uma Kali Mookerjee spoke on behalf of the vakils.

Mr. Hill said: My Lord, in the absence of the Advocate-General, as senior member of the Calcutta Bar it has fallen to my pleasant lot to express the great pleasure we feel in meeting your lordship amongst us here, and we express our gratification on your assumption of the high office to which you have been called. During the few years you sat here as a Puisne Judge of this Court you succeeded to a most extraordinary degree in winning the affection and regard of every branch of the legal profession. When your lordship was called to the higher dignity of Chief Justice of Bombay we all rejoiced, but we deplored your loss, and we still hoped that you might be spared some day to return to us to occupy that high post which your lordship now holds. I can assure your lordship it was with a feeling of unmixed gratification that we learned of your appointment to this Court. It is no part of my duty, and indeed it would be presumption for me to express any opinion regarding your lordship's high qualifications for the office, but we are fully assured that by you the dignity and authority of the Calcutta High Court will be upheld and its past traditions ably maintained. I should prefer to mention the personal relations which subsisted between your lordship and ourselves in the past, and to pay the warmest tribute in my power to the unfailing patience, courtesy and kindness you at all times showed towards the members of the legal profession. With feelings of the greatest satisfaction, in my own behalf as in the name of my brethren of the Calcutta Bar I beg to bid your lordship a most cordial welcome.

Speaking on behalf of the Vakils' Association, the President, Babu Uma Kali Mookerjee, said: On behalf of the vakils of this Court, whom I have the honour to represent as President of their Association I desire to associate myself with the words which have just fallen from the lips of my learned friend, Mr. Hill. It is a great pleasure to us to be able to welcome you back to this Court, which formerly your lordship adorned with so marked grace, dignity, and ability. In the past you invariably extended to us the greatest kindness and courtesy, so, therefore, it is a great pleasure to us that we are able to tell your lordship that, unlike your learned predecessor, you do not come among us unknown. It was with great rejoicing that we learned your lordship had seen your way to accept the high office conferred upon you, and our fervent prayer in that your lordship may continue in good health during your residence in this country.

SIR LAWRENCE'S REPLY.

In the course of a short but feeling reply, the Chief Justice said: Mr. Hill, Babu Uma Kali Mookerjee and gentlemen, I thank you both and all those in this Court whom you represent for the very courteous and kindly welcome you have been good enough to give to me. You have referred to my former connection with this Court, and I can assure you I can to-day look back with the utmost satisfaction and pleasure to the consideration which you at all times showed me in all departments of this Court. If in the past I have been able to do my work here it was because you gentlemen of the Calcutta Bar who appeared before me gave me the greatest and most loyal assistance, of which I have always had the keenest recollection. Now when we have once more to work together I trust our former good relations will continue. I thank you both and I thank you all gentlemen most heartily for the extreme kindness and cordiality of your welcome.

The ordinary business of the Court was then proceeded with.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	10	11	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	23	19	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	6	6	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	14	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	13
G Mahim and Worli	7	5	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	5	12
Total	76	64	148
This day last year	60	58	155
Do. 1907			134

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

April 20th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	72	24	3
B	133	159	28
C	59	86	29
D	31	51	16
E	227	94	22
F	41	3	0
G	73	1	0
Total to date	636	428	92
Total rats killed			1063

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd April.

36. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters at once.

37. Detail for the week ending 24th instant:—Friday 23rd instant—H Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

38. Practice for the Command and Divisional Medals will take place on Friday, the 23rd instant.

All those intending to practice on this day must inform Headquarters of their intention to do so, so that ammunition can be arranged for.

The Competition will take place on Sunday, the 25th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

39. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 6594, Vol H P T Lattey.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BY THE WAY

SIR WILLIAM MCGREGOR.

Sir William McGregor, who has been promoted from Newfoundland to Queensland, is one of the most versatile of Colonial Governors. A physician and surgeon by original profession, he has gained the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his important explorative work in British New Guinea, where he was Governor for more than a decade. As Governor of Newfoundland he has also come into prominence as an explorer of dreary Labrador. He has been presented with the Royal Humane Society's gold and silver medals for saving life at sea. While in Fiji he filled almost every office in the place—chief medical officer, treasurer, member of the Legislative Council, Lands Commissioner, administrator, and acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

"WHAT SHALL I TAX?"

The approach of Budget-day has brought the inevitable deluge of suggestions for new taxation; but it is doubtful whether the Chancellor of the Exquer will find them more helpful than his predecessors have done. After all, the most resourceful discovery of new taxes has always been the Chancellor himself. Pitt was a past-master of this difficult art and few possible sources of revenue escaped his net, from powdered heads at a guinea a piece to shopkeepers, and from female servants to dogs.

THE "THIRLED" ROCK OF THURLESTONE.

Among many disasters wrought by winter lingering so long in the lap of spring, sad damage has been done to the beautiful cliffs on the coast of Devon. Hard frosts, alternating with sudden thaws have dislodged large quantities of rocks and soil along the shore of Bigbury Bay, near the mouth of the Avon, and even destroyed a portion of Thurlestone Rock. This celebrated sea-mark is a "thirled," or pierced, sandstone rock, which forms a great natural arch, through which boats can pass at high tide. It has given name and fame to the opposite village of Thurlestone, which now gains further renown from golf-links.

THE TELEGRAPHISTS ON THE ROYAL TRAIN.

The fact that the special telegraphic staff conveyed by the Royal train on the King's journey from Victoria to Dover en route to Biarritz on March 5, were given an opportunity to display their prowess, recalls to the "Railway Magazine" the occasion when the staff travelling with the late Queen en route from Windsor to Ballater, some twenty years ago had occasion to climb a telegraph-pole near Leamington and with the necessary implements, carried for the purpose, were enabled in a very brief interval to wire particulars of a slight mishap en route. The rarity of a delay to a Royal train far marvellous, but the necessity of carrying a special telegraph staff is apparent.

TROUBLE IN AMERICA'S BABY STATE.

Oklahoma, where recently a pitched battle between whites and negroes resulted in eight of the latter being killed and twenty wounded, commenced its career as a State less than two years ago. It began with an exceedingly democratic Constitution. The first act of its Legislature was to pass a Prohibition measure of a drastic kind, as a result of which on January 1 of last year, when it became operative, the beer in every brewery in the State (then State property) was emptied into the sewers.

A HYDE PARK MEMORY.

The "Ring" Tea-house, which will no doubt prove a welcome addition to the attractions of Hyde Park, recalls, in name at least, the famous "Ring" which was the Park's chief glory in Stuart days and long after—a tree-fringed, circular drive about 100 yards in diameter, on the north-east of the site of the Serpentine. Around this drive, for a century or more the rank, beauty, and fashion of London circled in their gayest equipages, "exchanging, as they passed, smiles and nods, compliments or smart repartees." The "Merrie Monarch" himself set the seal of fashion on the "Ring"; and the Royal Dukes of York and Gloucester often rode there with the fairest ladies of the Court.

WHERE ALFRED BARRATT WAS BURIED

Hendon Parish Church, about the proposed enlargement of which some antiquaries seem unduly indignant, apart from historic or architectural importance, is an edifice with many endearing associations. Within this ancient church, and in the surrounding churchyard, have been buried many eminent Englishmen. Perhaps the most interesting name to modern London Liberals would be that of Alfred Barratt, who took five first-classes when Scholar of Balliol—a record never since excelled. He subsequently went to the Bar, and was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the Secretaryship of the last University Commission. Barratt died young from overwork, leaving behind him two fragmentary works on philosophy full of brilliant promise.

THE KING'S WALKING-STICKS.

The King has made a hobby of collecting walking sticks, and, according to "Cassell's Magazine," now has more than two thousand. He prizes most the stick always used by Queen Victoria, made from a branch of the Boscobel Oak, amid the greenery of which King Charles II., after the battle of Worcester hid himself while escaping from the Cromwellian soldiers. Queen Victoria had the Stuart knob removed from the stick and a little idol, looted from Seringapatam, put in its place. Besides walking-sticks, the King collects model ships, match-boxes, and caricatures. Of Sir Frank Lockwood's caricatures his Majesty has quite a good collection hung up in his "den" at Sandringham.

LADY BANCROFT ON "HAPAY ENDINGS."

In the course of an interview in the April "Pall Mall Magazine" on the question of happy endings to plays, Lady Bancroft says. "If the matter were in my hands I would simply end a play in a sad or happy way according to the argument of it. If the play is intended to point a moral—if, for instance, it ends to show the consequences which ensue when one does what one should not do—then in its denouement I should, as Sir William Gilbert puts it, let the punishment fit the crime. Otherwise the lesson would not be driven home." "Then you regard, the theatre as a serious educational force?" "Certainly. The stage, in my opinion, should not only interest but 'teach' in more ways than one. And it does do so." Many a story could Lady Bancroft added, be told of an evil deed which has been contemplated but which has been prevented by a lesson set forth in a play, the story of which has strangely coincided with the inclinations of one of its spectators.

THE CHINAMAN AND THE "POMPOUS BRITISHER."

They are telling in San Francisco a story at the expense of a certain "pompous Britisher" who crossed from Yokohama the other day in the steamship "Korea." Among the other passengers was Wong Kwong, a cultivated Chinaman who is general manager of one of the most important engineering concerns in his own country. The unnamed "Britisher" treated the little Celestial with a patronising air that was endured without protest until a convenient moment came for retaliation. Wong had just finished telling a good story in the smoking-room. "I say, my man," remarked the "Britisher" as soon as the laughter had subsided, "you speak English very well for a Chinese." "Yes," replied Wong: "I have a great many Englishmen in my employment."

RULES FOR LONG LIFE.

General Booth's rules for long life are given in the "London Magazine" in a sketch of the veteran by Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe. They are as follows:

Eat little.
Drink water.
Take exercise.
Have a system.
Take pleasures wisely.
Avoid excess of all kinds.
Aim high,

The General, celebrated his eightieth year on April 10.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AND TRIMMINGS.

Trimmings invariably accompany dresses of light and filmy material, consequently we find that this season is to be marked by the quantity used and by the beauty of the designs prepared. The handling of trimming is no small matter, and makes many demands on the art and skill of the dressmaker. Its use is not a mere lavish laying on of bands of decorative material, studding with buttons, beads, or application of conventional patterns. Trimming means something much more than this and just as a dressmaker recognises the inevitable rule of good designers, that ornamentation must be sparse, so will she succeed in turning out dresses that women of good taste will wear. Cut thongs of linen was the first form decoration took for the clothing of women. In the eleventh century certain lace designs were introduced, Italy taking the lead, but not till the fifteenth century was embroidery worth the name really carried out. The linen work which we now call broderie Anglaise, and which will be one of the leading materials when we come to consider lingerie robes, was prominent in the sixteenth century. Women, in their liking for decoration, began by cutting holes in linen and sewing round them in a crude and unfinished fashion. Drawn thread-work was also introduced about the same time, and darning on net, of which Limerick lace is one of the finest developments. When holes were cut in linen and the raw edges worked round gold thread was often introduced, and at this moment we are much attracted by just some such form of needle-craft. Irish lace. Carrikmacross lace is one of the best of our trimmings this season, and this was first worked in Ireland in 1820, no less than 250 years after the Italians were making something similar. Italian needle-point, or "point in the air," as they actually call it, was also introduced in the sixteenth century. The Cantilly lace, which is so much worn because it is comparatively moderate in price, was first made in France in the seventeenth century by workers brought by the King, Louis XIV., and Alencon followed, when a perfect rage was created. Catherine de Medicis used to sit with her ladies and do needle-point, and no doubt she made many of her own ruffles. These Medicis, ruffles will be one of the new features of our dresses before long, for the little neck ruffle is practically the first suggestion of them. Some of the new coats too, have high collars behind worked in fine embroidery, and even in bead work. They must always be selected with care; for although most becoming to some figures, they entirely spoil others. Lace in these days was sometimes studded with jewels, and here we are again in the midst of filmy gauze and lace sparkling with such decorations as brilliants, small turquoise, and the Rhine stone—the very latest. Its delicate bluish tints are particularly nice on the bands of net, which form the newest trimming of the season. Sometimes these same stones are worked in with narrow scrolled lines of cheuille, and an occasional dash of gold accentuates their fine effect. Such a trimming for an evening gown as a small bolero in jewelled net or lace of this kind is a most effective finish to a long plain gown cut in the clinging mode of the moment.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

The depression in north-west India has given widespread rain, which has been very heavy in places. The following are the chief amounts which indicate the region of rainfall:—Multan three quarters of an inch; Montgomery and Lahore, one; Ludhiana, half; Delhi, one and a half; Ambala, quarter; Chakrata, Muktesar, Bareilly and Agra, half; Dehra Dun, Mainpuri and Cawnpore, three quarters; Bahraich, two; Lucknow five; Gorakhpur, one; Jodhpur, quarter, Jaipur, three-quarters; Ajmer, half; daipur, one and a half; Mount Abu, half; Rajkot, quarter; Saugor, Seoni and Jubbulpore half; Pendra, one; Darjeeling and Berhampore, half; Burdwan, five; Jessore, one and a half; Calcutta and Waltair one; Cocanada one and a half; Cuddapah, three-quarters. The disturbance in the north-west has moved a little northwards, and the centre this morning is over North Rajputana and is filling up only very slowly.

Heavy cloud exists over the whole of Northern India, with the exception of Baluchistan, Sind and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and over this area the air is much damper than usual.

Skies are also heavily clouded over the West Coast of the Bay. Abnormally low temperature still exists over Northern India. Lucknow and Bareilly record at maximum, and temperature is more than 25 degrees below normal at Bahraich, Muktesar, Multan, Bikaner Jodhpur, Sambhar and Ajmer.

Forecast—Rainfall is likely to continue in the East of the Punjab, of Rajputana and over the United Provinces, Central India, parts of the Central Provinces and of north-east India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 1·35" and Lahore 1·12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the whole division. The air has become considerably damper than usual generally. Temperature both during day and night has fallen and is in large defect at most stations.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen over the whole division, the important amounts being 0·82" at Mainpuri, 0·71" at Cawnpore and 0·47" at Agra. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is in large excess. Day temperature shows a slight rise but is yet considerably below normal. Night temperature is generally low and is in large defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur and Ajmer record 0·70" and 0·52" of rain respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded everywhere except in Lower Sind. Humidity is in large excess in Rajputana and Upper Sind while it has decreased at Karachi, Maximum has fallen considerably in Rajputana where the deficiency amounts to 23°. Minimum is normal in Lowar Sind and remains in defect elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar and Rajkot report 0·44" and 0·34" of rain respectively. Skies have cleared in Cutch but they remain moderately to lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity has decreased but remains above the average in some places. Temperature is below normal except for a slight excess during night at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Thunder-storms have given general rain over the whole district, the chief amounts being 0·62" at Saugor and 0·58" at Jubbulpore. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is in large excess. Temperature has fallen considerably and is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased at Bombay but skies are moderately clouded in the south. The average amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud has appeared at Poona and Bijapur. The moisture in the air has increased at Poona where it is in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are slightly below normal generally.

General Remarks.—The barometer continues to rise in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar but pressure is yet below the average there and weather to the north of latitude 20° is slightly unsettled.

Isolated thunder-storms are likely over the greater part of the reporting area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Some changes will take place shortly amongst the senior officers of the Middlesex Regiment by the retirement of Colonel G. W. W. Savile, D. S. O., from the Command of the 2nd Battalion, Guernsey Channel Isles, towards the end of May. The next senior officer for promotion is Major R. de H. Burton, the second in command of the 3rd Battalion, Singapore, and the senior Company Commander is, Captain W. C. C. Ash of the 2nd Battalion. The expected changes will therefore not affect any of the senior officers of the 1st Battalion, Allahabad.

MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD TENNYSON.

The Commonwealth of Australia will be represented at the forthcoming International Copyright Conference by Lord Tennyson. He does not, it may be remembered, bear his father's Christian name, but only that of his father's friend, Hallam. The historian asked at the christening, "Why not give the child your own name as well as mine?". "For fear," replied Tennyson, "for fear he should turn out a fool. Let his name be Hallam only." His appointment in 1899 to the position of Governor of South Australia came as a surprise to the public in general, but his success more than justified the choice. One of his first acts on reaching the Colonies was to allow himself to be interviewed by a leading newspaper, in connection with which an amusing blunder occurred. Lord Tennyson, in reply to a question about Lord Roberts, remarked that "Lord Roberts never hesitated to tell the truth to serve the Army." The next day the newspaper described him as saying, "In order to serve the Army, Lord Roberts never told the truth."

MR. CLAUDE LOWTHER.

Mr. Claude Lowther, who is happily recovering from an illness, is a many-sided man who has achieved distinction in various ways. The son of a captain in the Navy, he entered the diplomatic service as a young man, and his knowledge of public affairs was further extended by some years in Parliament as a Unionist M. P. for the Eskdale Division of Cumberland. He is also something of a literateur, and a few years ago he wrote a play called "The Gordian Knot," which Mr. Tree produced at His Majesty's. Mr. Lowther is said to be very fond of harmless practical-joking, and it is said that on one occasion he enacted the part of a curate at a country house in the North, where his real personality was unknown, with such remarkable success that had it been done on the stage, he would have made his name as an actor at once.

ON "THE HALLS."

Madame Albani, who has been fulfilling an engagement at the Metropolitan Music Hall, in Edgware Road is not by any means the only famous singer who has condescended to sing on the music hall stage. Miss Esther Palliser and Miss Ruth Vincent have both appeared at variety houses, and Madame Cavalieri, the most beautiful of living "prime donne," appeared at the Empire many years ago. Among celebrated male vocalists, the late Sims Reeves and Mr. John Coates have enchanted music-hall audiences with their magnificent voices. Madame Albani's impressions of her latest ventures are wholly favourable, and she has spoken in the warmest terms of her new public. "I have been struck from the visits I sometimes make to the music-hall," she said some time ago, "by the elevating tendency of some of the principal turns. The musical standard has been raised, and I am glad to see with some success. It is interesting to note, by the way, that Madame Albani has found that the song that is most popular among the frequenter of "the halls" is the ever green and ever welcome "Home, Sweet Home."

SINGING TO THE POOR.

Long before her music-hall experiences, Madame Albani showed great interest in the poorer classes. Not long ago she sang at a London church to an audience mainly composed of working men and women, and her singing was as much appreciated as it has ever been at Covent Garden. The famous "prima donna" is beloved by the poor as much for her charity as for her art. Among the numerous presents that she has received from time to time many have come from workpeople in all parts of this country and America.

M. STOLYPIN.

M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, whose health has greatly improved lately, is one of the most remarkable men in the Empire of the Tsar. Although one of the greatest opponents of the revolutionary party, he is far less of an autocrat than most Russians in high positions, and he is against the policy of slaughter so often to be met with in his country. M. Stolypin has spent many years in political life. In 1884 he entered the Ministry of the Interior, and was subsequently appointed Governor of Saintoff. It was in 1906 that he became Premier, since when he has had many exciting experiences. In appearance M. Stolypin is by no means a striking personality, but he is a man of iron and a born fighter, and he is said to be utterly fearless of the dangers that surround him on every side.

TOUCHING TRIBUTES.

Although he is hated and feared by hundreds, there are many who hold M. Stolypin in the highest veneration. After the dreadful attempt upon his life in 1906, when many were killed and injured, and two of his own beloved children were terribly mutilated, he went round in the coolest manner possible surveying the wreck of his house, and searching for the dead and wounded. During his sad tour he came across an ex-marshal of the nobility of Kovno, who was lying on the ground mortally hurt. Directly M. Stolypin approached, the injured man opened his eyes, and gasped: "You do not recognise me; but say good-bye. How happy I am that I am killed—not you!" Another victim of the outrage, a general, wrote some time previously to a friend, giving instructions that he desired carried out in the event of his death, and added that he would gladly be a sacrifice, provided that the Premier, M. Stolypin, were saved.

SIR FREDERICK BOSANQUET.

Sir Frederick Albert Bosanquet, one of the very many distinguished people who have fallen victims to influenza, is a brother of Admiral Bosanquet. His appointment as Common Serjeant in 1900 was extremely popular with the Bar, for there is no sounder, more experienced lawyer, and none with a more judicial mind. He has one uncommon distinction, he never makes a joke in court. "Really," said Sir Frank Lockwood on one occasion to a friend, "I believe you are the most sedate man at the Bar." The gentleman thus addressed replied, "Have you carefully considered the claims of Bosanquet?' At Eton and Cambridge Sir Frederick was notable as an athlete as well as a brilliant scholar, never, however allowing sport to interfere with his studies.

NOVELIST AND POLITICIAN.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason, M. P., who has announced his intention of not seeking re-election to Parliament, is of course much better known as a novelist than as a politician. His "Four Feathers" and "Miranda of the Balcony" are amongst the most popular books in modern fiction, and he has also done good work as a playwright. In his younger days, Mr. Mason was an actor and had a good deal of experience touring round the provinces. He has carried his love of a nomadic life into his mature years, and now he likes nothing better than travelling abroad, and is particularly fond of mountaineering in Switzerland. Mr. Mason, by the way, is considered one of the handsomest of our living novelists.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

Mr. Mason tells an amusing story of a gentleman who wrote one day asking for a ticket of admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. He was politely informed that the gallery was closed, and he could not therefore be admitted. Shortly afterwards he wrote again saying: "As the gallery is closed, will you kindly send me six tickets for the Zoo?"

REV. FREEMAN WILLS.

If the Rev. Freeman Wills, upon whom the King has conferred the Volunteer decoration, had been allowed to follow his inclinations in his youth, he would have become a regular soldier. Family circumstances, however, willed it otherwise, and ever since 1871 he has been the Vicar of St. Agatha, Finsbury. But, in spite of this, Mr. Wills has managed to put in a deal of time with his first love. Such, indeed is his enthusiasm for things military that at one period all his curates held some rank or other in the volunteers. In connection with this Mr. Wills tells an amusing story of how one of his clergy finding that he had made a mistake in the number of the hymn, startled the congregation by calling out in the stentorian voice of a sergeant-instructor, "As you were! Hymn 350." It was the same curate (says Mr. Wills) who, one reading the prayer containing the words "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest," called out, when he came to the word "mark," "mark time."

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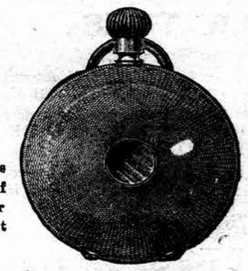
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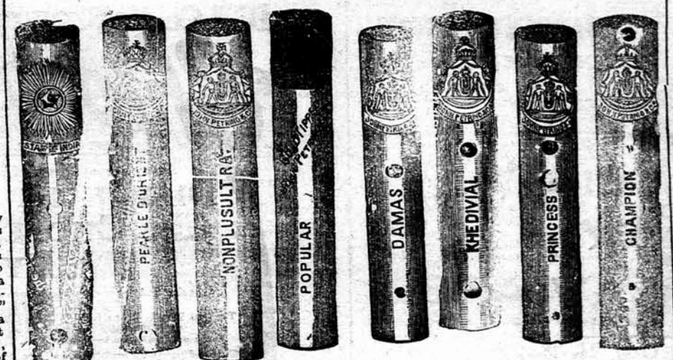

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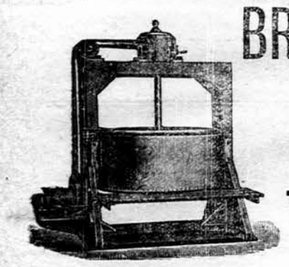

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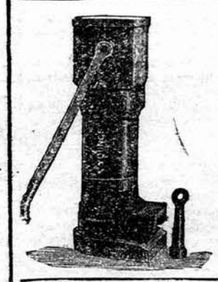

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